ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,960—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1893.

PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th Jan.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	900	W. A. Sealon	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March. Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B. L. ROME	5045	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April. Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo.

24th January	8th March	19th April
9th February	22nd "	3rd May
22nd "	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Clas
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Waltusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. 1893.
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 159

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 460

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

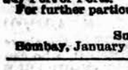
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
9th Feb., 9th March., 6th April 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan., 16, 1893

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,325	W. C. Haynes Lt., R. N. R.	24th Jany.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,360	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,541	C. H. Hilleoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,325	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with CODES Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES &c., bought and sold.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 28th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh. In the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 24th January, or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BHUNDARA, 2,899 tons, on the 29th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	6th Feb. for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	McNay	23rd Feb. "

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

RUGS & WRAPS.

	Rs.
SOFT WOOL, Long and Wide, A variety of Colors.....from	12
NATURAL WOOL.....from	15

SCOTCH MAUDS.

SOFT VECUNA. Stylish Plaids, &c.,.....from	26
REAL SCOTCH HUNTING TARTAN...from	30

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., Buda Pesth.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.
In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GOLF KIT.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Balls, Eclipse and A1, Nos. 26,27,27½, & 28,	Per Doz.	9 8	10 12
Brassy Spoons, Cleeks, Irons (Lofting or Pitching), Niblicks, Iron, Brass	Each	5 0	5 10
Play Club or Driver, Putters, Spoons—Long, Short, Middle	"	4 8	5 0
Drivers and long Spoons wh. Carnac's patent improvement	"	6 0	7 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASK FOR LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE. AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
As there are several worthless imitations under various fictitious names being forced upon the public.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies:
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.
The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."
SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.
Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE. A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
AND PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	" (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	" (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	" (d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. ..... through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincides exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.
THE COMPANY OPEN IN CALCUTTA FEBRUARY 4TH.

PLAYING JUBBULPOOR, MONDAY, and ALLAHABAD TUESDAY, JANUARY 30TH AND 31ST.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
13TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director .....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
"MADAME FAVART."
Justine Favart, his wife, Actress..Miss Vera Patey,
Act II.
RESIDENCE OF HECTOR AT DOUAI.
In this Act Miss PATEY will Sing
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY.
WEDNESDAY.
BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MR. HARRY HALL,
When will be Performed
DR. BILL.
THURSDAY.
REPETITION OF DR. BILL.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON,
"TAMBOUR MAJOR."
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.. ltd.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Messageries Maritimes Co. beg to intimate that the 1ST CLASS FARES by the Co's Steamers from Bombay to Marseilles from this date and until further notice will be —
Rs. 700 for a Single Ticket.
Return Tickets will be increased Rs. 100.
A. SIMEON,
Agent.
Bombay, January 24, 1893.

WHY SUFFER WITH
ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes; is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST IN STOCK.
PER S.S. VALETTA,
CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT FIRE & THIEF-RESISTING
SAFES.

22 by 17 by 16, 24 by 18 by 18, 26 by 20 by 20, 31 by 24 by 22, *33 by 29 by 21, *38 by 26 by 23, *42 by 36 by 24, *54 by 28 by 25.
* These sizes of Safes are fitted with Two Distinct Locks.

Writing Boxes.
Cash Boxes.
Despatch Boxes.
Flat Deed Boxes.
Fall Front Cupboards.
Detector Locks.
Padlocks, Press, Chest, Till and Rim Dead Locks.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.
EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.
The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.
CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Arsenal up to 12 noon, on 22nd February 1893, for the supply of SOAP, YELLOW BESS, to the Arsenals and Corps in the Bombay Circle from 1st April 1893, up to the 31st March 1894.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the Soap, more or less, for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from the 30th January to 18th February 1893, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. On Saturdays till 1 p. m. only. The term "more" includes the supply of soap if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, January 17, 1893.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 9th February, 1893, for the supply of the Stores as detailed in the "Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 17th January, 1893, Part II, Pages 71, 72 and 73, and other stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to the 28th February 1894. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted.)
III.—Tenders will only be received on these Printed Forms which are procurable on application at this office on payment of Rs. 2.
IV.—These Lists or Schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a statement, that the tenderers have inspected the authorised patterns of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of rates will not be accepted.
V.—Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders.
VI.—Tenders not complying with conditions will be rejected.
VII.—The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted and no reason will be given for rejecting any tender.
VIII.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Inspector-General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the prices of which are not approved.
IX.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on the 10th February 1893.
X.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest-money will be forfeited.
XI.—On failure of the contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
XII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.
XIII.—The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.
A. L. M. TURNER, Capt., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 20th January, 1893.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.
EMULSIFIED CODLIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE used and recommended by the Medical Faculties.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a known specific in wasting Diseases arising through whatever cause.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption of the Lungs.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a charmed food, and is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other diseases caused through defective nutrition.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is tested, analysed, and well spoken of by Professor Redwood; "The Lancet," "The Chemist and Druggist," and other Medical Faculties.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE increases wonderfully flesh and weight of the body, strengthens the bones, and removes Rickets in children.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is sold everywhere at Rs. 1-4 per bottle, and at
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

THE CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH JAN.,
(BURNS' DAY.)
At 9 P.M.
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.
Entrance to Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.

MESSRS. W. CROWDER and COMPANY and Mr. KRISHNAVARA RAMCHANDRA have been APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENTS for BOMBAY of the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA.
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies.
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1893.

NOTICE.

WE have this day been APPOINTED SPECIAL AGENTS for the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. of CANADA, and are prepared to entertain Applications from INTENDING ASSURERS.
W. CROWDER & Co.,
21st January 1893. 5 and 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 30th January 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
I.—To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee.
II.—To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee, made in accordance with Section 12 of Rules VII, and to transact any other Business that may be brought forward.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 23rd January, 1893.

In the Matter of ABDOOL HUSEN JEEWABHAI, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with HEPTOOLLABHOY JEEWABHOY, under the name and firm of JEEWABHOY HEPTOOLLA at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to the above firm, are hereby requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned as its Attorney, at his office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which date the Undersigned will proceed to consider only such of the claims as he may have then received, and after which date the Undersigned will without further notice take legal proceedings against such persons as will fail to pay their debts as above required, holding them responsible for costs and consequences.—Dated at Bombay, this 23rd Day of January, 1893.
H. S. DIKSHIT,
Solicitor, High Court.

POPULAR
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

For the relief of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 10 only.

COMPOUND
GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.

Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tanin and Cayne; most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, Cold, Cough, and other affections of the Throat. As. 12 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BENGAL COAL.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M.,(Gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Tenders for the supply up to 500 Tons of BENGAL COAL, either Burrakur, Seetarampore, or Kurhurballee, delivered by Ship in Bombay Harbour, during the month of February.
The Acting Agent reserves the right to accept the whole or any portion of a tender, but does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Par 1, 23rd January, 1893.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies, Act VI of 1882, and of The KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING Co., Ld., and Reduced.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 20th Day of December, 1892, and made in Chambers by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 108,000 to Rs. 96,000 and the Minute (approved by the Court) showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act and set forth below have been registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—
"The Capital of The Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Ld. is Rs. 96,000, divided into 240 Shares of Rs. 400 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute the full amount has been and is to be deemed paid up on each of the said Shares.—Dated the 23rd January, 1893.
EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Solicitors for the abovenamed Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Haines Road, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pranjeewandas Cullandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Heerjibhoy Leelabhoy, has been POSTPONED until further orders.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 24, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED
A SURVEYOR for preparing a detailed Survey Map of the Village Site and Lands lying within the limits of the Karad Municipality, in the Satara District. All Tenders giving full name, address, copies of testimonials, &c., and stating terms to be sent in sealed envelopes so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 28th of February, 1893. For further information apply to the VICE-PRESIDENT, of the Karad Municipality. The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
C. FAWCETT,
President, Karad Municipality.
Karad, 6th January, 1893.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Re. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 21th and 28th January 1893. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

REWARD OF Rs. 150.

LOST.—A Demand Promissory Note in the Marwaree Language and Character, bearing date 7th April 1888, executed by the Undersigned, bearing lines across it, showing that the same has been cancelled, with an Endorsement at the back, signed by BHOOTA CUMMA, showing satisfaction of the debt; also the original translation of the same in the High Court. Any person finding the documents and restoring them to the Undersigned will be paid a reward of Rs. 150.
RAMCHANDRA WITHOBA.,
No. 86, Cowasji Patel Tank Road.
Bombay, 19th January, 1893.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,160 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.
B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.
Indore, 11th December, 1892.

NOTICE.

BALUCHISTAN-SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1893 WILL be HELD at SIBI on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1893, and three days following.
DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
Sibi and Shahrig Sub-Dist. and Honorary Secretary.
Dated Sibi, the 3rd January, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Articles required for the Workshops of The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, such as Iron, Wood, Nails, Axles, Springs, Paints, &c, as per schedule (copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of One Rupee) for three years from 1st March, 1893, will be received by the undersigned up to the 6th Prox. No tenders will be received after that date. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.
The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his residence, No. 313, Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 10 a.m. every day except Sundays.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
By Order of the Managing Committee of The D. S. I. & R. Institution.
NARAYAN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 14th January, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1893, for the SUPPLY of 33,000 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System during the year commencing 1st March, 1893.
2.—Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to either the Deputy Storekeeper, Ajmere, or the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each copy.
3.—In respect to the Metre Gauge requirements, Tenderers will be required to quote separately (in the columns provided for the purpose on the Form) their rates for delivery at Bombay or Ajmere respectively.
4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, on acceptance of which a further deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL £100,000, or Rs. 15,00,000, in shares of £1 and Rs. 15, respectively. Payable on Application Rs. 2; on Allotment Rs. 2.
DIRECTORS:—
WM. DIGBY, Esq., C.I.E., formerly of Madras, Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., Northumberland Avenue, London, S. W., Chairman.
M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, Esq., C.I.E.
WM. A. GIBSON, Esq., President of the American Elevator Co., 4, Queen Victoria St., London, E. C.
ALFRED J. LUSTY, Esq., 70, Gracechurch St., London.
SIDNEY A. CHALK, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson & Co., London and Madras, Managing Directors.

THIS is a very Sound and Profitable Investment for Capitalists as well as other persons. Each Share, being of Rs. 15, enables even persons of limited means to subscribe easily the same. The well-known names of Directors and Chairman show the stability of the concern and guarantee the investment as first rate. The Directors themselves are large subscribers for shares.
Seven Thousand Shares are only available.
Apply for Prospectus and Particulars to
MESSRS. DATTATRIA BALCRISHNA AND Co.
9, Marine Street, opposite Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, near Bombay Bank,
Agents to the M. E. T. Co., Ld.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all disorders from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONSALEZ BYAS & Co.	Xeres De La Frontera.
BARKHAUSEN & CIE	Bordeaux.
HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co	Oporto.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Avize.
ARMANDE FRERES	Epernay.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
LOWTON & CARDER	London.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN	Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM
ABOVE FIRMS TO HAND.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENNISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,062½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	2 pr. ct.	1,040
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3:
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Shares	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 195
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	40
Badham Phillips	4,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	6,025	200	185	15	42
Besar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fibre Industries	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	2,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1490
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	600	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	170	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Gayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Bursety Sh. p Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	303
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	191
Malkarnee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Mazbat & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	90	412½
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	800	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	120	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	2
	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	870
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	Rs 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	855 x d 205
Apollo	750	0.0'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhawnugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	220
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Broul's Cawnpur Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Bseach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	20	240
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd.	290 w.d
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	13½	1,365
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	139
Fouch	300	500	all	Rs. 10	875
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum	210	450	450	32½	133
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		63 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munnar M	1,000	800	all	Rs. 32½	299
New Borar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 5	569
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	116½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	37.)
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50.)
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	4,000	00	25	1,375x
Sind	430	2,000	750	35	500 w.d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Sure tit. Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	237½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	77
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1871	1	all	9 per ct.	50.)
Bombay United	2900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,085
China Mills Co. Ld.	500	2,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	627½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	427½
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625 w.d.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	685
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,10
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500		370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	325 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	810
Jubilee Mills Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	665
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.0
Khatao Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.)	550
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Mahboobshah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1 000	Rs. 70	1,467½
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	135
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	2,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Still pa.	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	52.)
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	45.)
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Shoolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	620
Venkshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	900	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	745
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	630

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-15
China Leaf	"	25-13 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-3 "
Australia do.	"	25-12
Bombay do.	"	25-13
English Sovereigns	"	15-6
Do. Dragons	"	16-5
Bar Silver 17 Bellers	"	108-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	10,-11
Carolus Dollars	"	2(3) Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	221
Five Francs	"	318

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Aldgate (s), and H. M. S. Pollock, from Cardiff; Bawtry (s), Middlesbrough; Glenvich (s), Newport; Nizam (s), Calcutta; and R. I. M. S. Canning, Calicut.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. M. S. Cossack, for Bushire; Tanjore (s), Jedda, &c.; and Kirkby (s), Rangoon.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brahamani entered and the s. s. Satrunji and Clan Cameron left the dock on Sunday; and the s. s. Mahanady entered and the s. s. Tanore left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Malwa entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Elektra left it on Sunday.

THE CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL FUND.—The box plan of the entertainment, to be given in add of the Building Fund of the Cathedral Girls' School on the 14th inst., can now be seen, and seats secured at Messrs. Soundy and Co. Detailed notices will be issued shortly. Popular prices will be charged, viz., Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, and Re. 1.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Keshoo Manajee, residing at Mombadavie Road, has reported to the police, that his brother, Durga Manojee, about thirteen years of age left home, on Saturday morning, to fly kites, and has not since been heard of. He was, at the time he left home, wearing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 52.

BURGLARY AT FORAS ROAD.—Framjee Ardeshir Rana, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, residing at Foras Road, has made a report to the police, that his house was broken into, on Saturday evening, during his absence, and silk wearing apparels, valued at Rs. 335, were stolen from a cupboard and two boxes, which had been forced open.

A PRINCE'S DONATION.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, honorary secretary and treasurer, St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association, Kalbadevie Circle, begs to acknowledge, with best thanks, the receipt of Rs. 150, being the amount of donation given by his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este towards the funds of this circle.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.—On Sunday evening, a boat, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Bhandara, which was being rowed by Mr. James Winter, chief officer of the steamer and four kallasees, capsized in the harbour, throwing the occupants of the boat into the sea. They were immediately picked by a boat belonging to the same company. The officer and the kallasees were practising for the regatta.

A NATIVE CRAFT CAPSIZED.—A native craft, bound for Bombay, and laden with charcoal, with a crew of 8 men, capsized at the entrance to the harbour, off the Canary Island, on Sunday morning, at 9-30 a.m. Shaik Ismael Shaik Oosman, the owner of the craft, and the crew were picked up by the Canary Island boat, and sent to Bombay by the P. and O. Company's steam launch Ranee. The Port Trust authorities were informed of the occurrence.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening :—

March	The Wanderer ... O. Stella.
Overture	Poet and Peasant ... Suppé.
Spanish Valse	Cordova ... Gomez.
Entre Nous	Solopiece ... C. Stella.
Metamorphosis Selection	... Shreiner.
Ulan Call	... E lenborg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

To the courtesy of the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* we owe a copy of the eighteenth edition of Mr. Maclean's "Guide to Bombay," historical, statistical, and descriptive. The present edition bears traces of a careful revision of the previous one; and, as usual, contains information up to date from official and other authentic sources on the multiform progress of this progressive city. To have left the descriptions of persons and places where Mr. Maclean left them would very likely give the "Guide" the character of a literary curiosity. So the present publisher has used good sense in describing in full the public buildings recently constructed, as well as the benefactions of prominent and wealthy citizens of the present and former generations, and the educational and charitable institutions founded by them, which, together with the literary merits of the compilation, considerably enhances its usefulness as a Guide and Directory of Bombay. The opening chapter is a graphic description of the physical and political evolution of Bombay—how it was a small sea-girt island at first, the habitat of a few fishermen, how it came under the ownership of one nation after another, and lastly, how it came under the fostering care of the British, who made it what it is now, the first city in India. The charm of Mr. Maclean's style, added to the conciseness of the narrative, makes the chapter very readable. The following chapter on the growth of population, their motley character, varying religious observances and customs, has much anthropological value, of which visitors and those who wish to know of Oriental manners and modes of life, may avail themselves. The Guide and Directory of Bombay would not be worthy of its name if it omitted to chronicle the developments of its trade and industry, the two main factors of its greatness. Accordingly, we have a chapter, succinct yet not wanting in fulness, which gives the necessary information about the commercial growth of Bombay in its varying aspects. Next, the system of Government, Imperial and Provincial, the Municipal constitution, the natural features of the city, its former and present healthiness together with the scientific devices adopted to secure it, and similar other particulars, which might inform and guide, find a place in the book, so that the whole is a digest of information useful to the general public and men of business alike. A representation of His Highness Shri Takhtsinghji, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bahavnagar, is given as frontispiece to the edition under notice.—*Indian Spectator.*

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played on Saturday between the Islam Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Cricket Club. It is interesting to note that the first start of the Islam Gymkhana in cricket is so auspicious. Their opponents played a capital game, making a total score of 100. The Islam Gymkhana knocked up the number with only two wickets down, thus winning the match with 8 wickets to fall. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimatulla's 57 (not out), for the Islam Gymkhana, and Mr. Harrington's 53, for the B. B. & C. I., were the result of good play. Abba also played very well for his 30, and his bowling deserves notice. Appended are the respective scores :—

B. B. & C. I. CRICKET CLUB.

Cooper, c and b Abba	6
Harrington, b Ali N Tyabjee	53
H Collins, b Abba	0
Owen, c Moza Ali Sheriekhan	6
Rendle, b Abba	0
Little, b Abba	2
Powers, b Abba	0
Nash, b Abba	1
Davern, c Abba, b Ali N Tyabjee	8
Robinson, b Abba	0
Collins, not out	3
Extras	11
Total	100

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali N Tyabjee, b Powers	4
Abba, c and b Powers	30
Ibrahim Rahimatulla, not out	57
Shere Khan, not out	7
Mirza Ali	To bat
Hadi C Tyabjee	To bat
Shaffi C Tyabjee	To bat
Mahomed Reza	To bat
Ibrahim Ahmadi	To bat
Mahomed Bakir	To bat
Hussain Ali Alibhai	To bat
Extras	3
Total	101

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Tuesday, January 24.
Eve of Conversion of St. Paul.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday, January 25.
Conversion of St. Paul, Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Conversion of St. Paul.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong, with Sermon.
Wednesday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.
Wednesday, January 25.
Conversion of St. Paul, Apostle and Martyr.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

MUNK'S CODLACTO. NE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly, on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the case in which Pestonji Maneckji, a Parsee wine merchant, is charged with fraudulently making a false mark upon a package or receptacle, containing wine, under Section 487 of the Indian Penal Code, and also under Section 6 of the Merchandise Marks Act, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai, and Wadia, defended the accused.

Mr. Alfred Walker, gauger in the Customs Department attached to the Prince's Dock, being further cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, said, he had tasted the wine. It was too sweet and strong. It was of the same kind as the Spanish wine Taragonna. He had seen a bottle, labelled German Port for the first time on Friday. He had never before seen a bottle labelled either "German Port" or "Hamborough Port." He had read of "German Port" and "Hamborough Port" in books on wines. The labels on the bottles did not represent the European firms, as the manufacturers. The real object of putting the names of European companies in the opinion of the witness, was to make purchasers believe that the wines were imported from Europe. As far as witness knew, native purchasers liked to buy cheap and strong wine. Up to now witness had heard nothing against the accused.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that the evidence he had given with regard to the labels and capsules was from his experience of four years in the Customs Department and Hamborough ports and sherries have the same or very little less quotation of price than the lowest kind of Spanish wines. Personally witness did not like to taste Hamborough wines; it was very difficult even for the Chemical Analyser to say whether they were genuine. He had noticed that German brandy came to Bombay in French casks.

Mr. K. W. Freese, director of the Holland-Bombay Trading Company, being examined by Mr. Little, said that eight casks of port were consigned to him from Hamborough. He received the bill of lading from Amsterdam. Those eight casks were sold to the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness said he did not see the wine being sold to the accused. Mr. Cowasjee Patel, witness's salesman, sold it to the accused.

In answer to the Court, witness said, he did not know in what country the wine was produced or manufactured. A clerk at the head office had written in the invoice that it was "Made in Germany."

Mahomed Ahmed, a peon in the Abkari Department, deposed that he had gone to the warehouse of the accused. He went there in September last, and saw wine being bottled from the casks. There was no objection raised to his seeing the wine being bottled. The work of bottling wine was conducted in quite an open manner.

Govind Ganpat, a sub-inspector in the Abkari Department, being called and examined by Mr. Little, stated that he had visited the accused's warehouse, in Kazee Mohulla, and seen wine being bottled and labels being fixed to the bottles. The accused had promised the witness to inform him when the wine would be bottled. Witness told the accused that the wine had already been bottled, and that he was not informed of it. The accused said to the witness that he would put red capsules, but the witness found that the capsules on the bottles there were blue. The accused had promised the witness that he would fix "Engine" labels on the wine bottles, but the accused fixed "Dog" labels on the wine bottles. The accused allowed the witness to take away a bottle from the warehouse to be shown to the Collector. He showed the bottle to the Assistant Collector, who gave witness certain instructions. In a refreshment room, at the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on the 13th October last, witness saw about three dozens of bottles of wines, bearing similar labels and capsules as those on the bottles before the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness said he found fault with the accused on two points, and not more. The accused did not inform him as to when he was to do the bottling, and the accused did not send one of the empty casks to Mr. Steers. A bigger cask, however, was sent to Mr. Steers, but it was not accepted. Mr. Steers had not up to now received the cask. Witness made verbal reports to his superior as to what had passed between him and the accused.

In re-examination, witness said when the labels were fixed to the bottles, the capsules had already been on the bottles.

Victor Xavier, an Abkari Inspector, deposed to having purchased two bottles of port-wine from the shop of the accused, on the 14th October, 1892. He produced one of those bottles in court.

Ruttonji Rustomji, keeper of a billiard-room, a soda-water factory, and a refreshment room, at Cowasji Patell Tank Road, said that on the 17th or 18th of October last, he bought two dozens of quarts and four dozens of pints of port-wine from the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness said he had brought no books of account in court. He did not lose his customers because of the sale of the wine. The bottles of wine he had purchased from the accused were got up in the ordinary way. Witness knew that there were no such manufacturers as Cameron & Co., Hatchett & Co., Daniel & Co., &c. The names were written on the labels that were fixed to bottles of wine which was bottled in Bombay.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

The accused, in answer to the court, said that he held a fifth class license. Other big merchants who held first and second class license, were in the habit of labelling and capsuling their bottles like the accused. They were warned by the Abkari Department, only a short time before the case, but no warning was given to the accused. He bought this wine, believing it to be Spanish wine. He sold it at a cheap price; he had no intention of committing any fraud. He bought the labels and capsules from Rattonji Jevauji, the former licenseholder, who was in the habit of using those capsules and labels. He could not read or write English. He had been in this business for five or six years only. He had spent a good deal for his defence, and there had been a loss owing to the case in his shop business.

The case was then adjourned till the 23th instant.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

502-92—Chalk W and S—Bai Meghbai vs Damjee Ramjee.
507-92—Wadia and G—Navalchund Goolajee and others vs E S Brooke—Little S N and B.
513-92—In person—Easoofali Abdoolali and others vs Goolamally Russoolbhai and others.
594-92—Bicknell M and M—Shreeram Mota vs Chuganlal Salegram.
615-92—Bhaishunker and K—Parbhooram Jewanram and another vs Vadhaya Enkuttee.
663-92—In person—D E Owen and others vs Nensi Dewjee.
Defended New Long Cause.
312-93—Payne G and S—The B A and Soda Fabrik vs Manockjee Shapurjee Katrak—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
585-89—Nanu and H—Manockbai vs Bomonjee Darashah Captain vs Pestonjee G and S.
Defended New Long Causes.
187-90—Crawford, B and Co—The Kathiawar Trading Co vs Veerchund Deepchand—Bhaishunker and K.
453-92—In person, a pauper—Gyngadhur Narayenjee vs Waman Bapoo—In person.
454-92—In person, a pauper—Jugjeewan Cullian vs Ebrahim Sukhi Lindha—In person.
457-92—Chalk, W and S—Vadya Venkati vs Dowakana and others—J C Cama.
475-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Hajee Jackoria vs Mariambai and another—Ardeshir, H and D.
486-92—Crawford, B and Co—Durst vs Jamnadas Lulloobhoy and others—Payne, G and S.
494-92—T A Bland—Damodhur Kimjee and others vs Ookordas Damjee and others—Payne, G and S.
409-92—Bicknell and M—Munsukhdas Muguntam and another vs Ghasiram Ramlal—Ardeshir, H and D.
410-92—Bicknell and M—Munsukhdas Muguntam and another vs Ghasiram Ramlal—Ardasir, H and D.
439-92—K D Shroff—Jangum Dhurmajee vs Bhomajee Shewajee—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
496-91—K J Mantri—Harichand Bhawoo Survar vs Sakharam Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan—Part heard.
235-92—Roughton and B—Bowanji Dinsha Khan vs Ramchandra Jaggonnath—Chitnis M and M—(for pauper)—Part heard.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
617-91—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeabhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others—Ardesir, H and D.
Postponed Long Causes.
332-14—977 of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Suleman Somjee—Talukdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)
185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghujee Manufacturing Co—Little, S, N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Motabhoy Bhicajee, Contractor vs Muncherjee Kuverjee—Payne, G and S.

BURMA has recently shown a desire to undertake measures for suppressing cattle disease, and Mr. Pease, the Superintendent of Bacteriological Survey, will probably visit the Provinces to arrange for preliminary operations.

SEVERAL slight showers of rain fell in Calcutta on Thursday. The effect has been to lower the temperature, which had risen considerably on Wednesday. Scattered showers have fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

CAN A WITNESS BE PUNISHED FOR DEFAMATION?

IMPERATRIX VS. BALKRISHNA VITHUL MUNKAR.

THE accused in this case was convicted by Mr. Luxmon Narayen Aggarukar, First-class Magistrate of Ratnagherry, of defamation under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment. The Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry made a reference in the case to the High Court. Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant Nadkarni, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused, who was the defendant in a civil suit in which the complainant was the plaintiff, had accused the latter of having brought a false suit against him, that he had been in jail, and was a damaged character. On the statement of a witness, the Magistrate had convicted the accused. The Sessions Judge, however, made a reference to the High Court, as it had been decided by the Court that no person could be convicted of defamation in respect of statements made when giving evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. Justice Telang, in giving his decision, said :—I confess that if the point which arises in this case had been "res integra," I should have been of opinion that the conviction should be affirmed. I am unable to adopt the view, that on any correct principles of construction, we should limit the meaning of the words of the section of the Indian Penal Code defining defamation, so as to exclude therefrom any evidence given by a witness before a court of justice. It is admitted that the words are wide enough to include such evidence, and I do not think that judcial interpretation can properly limit their scope either in view of general considerations about the policy of protecting witnesses from being harassed, or of the absence of any prosecutions being hitherto instituted in such cases. It is true, no doubt, that there is an anomaly in holding that a certain act not recognised as a test by the civil law should nevertheless be punishable as an offence by the criminal law. That anomaly, however, whatever weight it might have been entitled to on the question of construction in other cases, cannot weigh much in this, for it certainly exists on another point in the law of defamation. According to the explanation to Section 499, a prosecution may be maintained for defamation of a deceased person. But, on the other hand, it has been ruled in Luchmonsey Rowjee vs. Harku Narsey, I. L. R. 5 of Bombay 580, that no suit for damages will lie in such a case. It seems also to result from illustrations to which I drew attention during the argument that the rule of the civil law is not in entire harmony with that of the criminal law. Under these circumstances, I should have been disposed to give their ordinary signification to the words of the Indian Penal Code and not to limit them as suggested by Mr. Ganesham Nilkant Nadkarni in his argument. This Court, however, has already decided the contrary, and it has done so, following the opinion expressed by the High Court of Madras. I am, therefore, content to follow such decision, especially as my brother Fulton concurs in it. And I agree to reverse the conviction and order the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

Mr. Justice Fulton said :—The accused has been convicted of the offence of defamation. The Sessions Judge has referred the case to this Court for orders on the question (amongst others) that the defamatory statements were made by the accused when giving evidence in a judicial proceeding. It appears that the complainant instituted a suit against him in the course of which he was examined as a witness. While giving evidence he was asked on the plaintiff's behalf whether he had been criminally prosecuted, whereupon he is alleged to have replied to the effect that the plaintiff had been in the Yanna jail. The statement has not been proved as regularly as it ought to have been, for as it was made while giving evidence its terms ought to have been proved by the production of a certified copy of the deposition. However, as the accused himself has admitted having made it, it is unnecessary to dwell further on this technical irregularity. For the accused Mr. Ghanasham Nilkant, who argued the case as "amicus curii" drew our attention to two cases in which it has been expressly held that a witness cannot be prosecuted for defamation in respect of statements made in the witness-box. In the first of these (Manjaya vs. Sheoha Shetti, I. L. R. XI. Ma. 477) Collins, C. J., after referring to the observations of Cockburn, C. J., in Seaman vs. Netherclift, 3 C. P. D. 53, and of Field J., in Goffin vs. Donnelly 6 Q. B. D. 307, and the judgment of the Madras High Court in Hinde vs. Baudry (I. L. R. II Ma. 13) continued as follows :—"The Judges there (in Hinde vs. Baudry) said that the principle of public policy guards the statements of a witness against an action whether the statements were malicious or not. I think the same observations will apply if the criminal law is set in motion and proceedings are taken under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code;" and Shephard, J., drew attention to the opinion strongly expressed by the Judicial Committee in Babu Gunesh *v.* Magniram, XI. B. L. R. 321, that witnesses are free from any other consequences with respect to statements made by them as such except that of indictment for perjury. The second case was that of imperatrix *vs.* Babajee (adverted to by the Privy Council in which Birdwood and Parsons, J. J., followed the Madras decision above referred to. On the other hand, it was contended by the Government Pleader on behalf of the prosecution that unless circumstances could be proved such as to bring the case within one of the exceptions to Section 499, Indian Penal Code, the making of defamatory statements whether in the witness-box or elsewhere, undoubtedly fell within the definition of defamation given in that section. It was urged that considerations of public policy could not override the express words of the Penal Code, and our attention was called to the remarks of the Privy Council and of this Court in the following cases :—IV. Moore I. A. 187, XI. Moore I. A. 604, and I. L. R. VII. Bo. 520, and of Lord Bramwell, in the case reported in IX. App. Cas. at p. 464. Ausion was also made to Mr. Mayne's note on the 6th exception to Section 499, Indian Penal Code. For the accused it was not seriously contended that the case fell within any of the exceptions. It did not come under the first, as the allegation was not proved to be true, nor under the 9th, inasmuch as it was not proved to have been made in good faith. The following cases I. L. R. XIV. Bo. 100, I. L. R. XV. Bo. 351, I. L. R. VI. All. 221, and I. L. R. Ma. 414, were quoted by the Government Pleader to show that the burden of proof of good faith lay on the accused, and Section 105 of the Evidence Act leaves no doubt on this point. But Mr. Ganesham argued that Section 499 was wholly inapplicable on the ground that it was not the intention of the Legislature to bring statements made in the witness-box within the definition of defamation. The words of the section are "Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person." It is urged that although the language of this section is comprehensive enough to include words wherever spoken it ought not to be applied to words spoken in evidence, as they were not within the contemplation of the Legislature. It, therefore, becomes necessary for us to determine what was the intention meant to be expressed, for as pointed out by Sir P. B. Maxwell on the interpretation of statutes, p. 24, it is an elementary rule of construction that a thing which is within the letter of a statute is not within the statute unless it be also within the meaning of the Legislature. To ascertain such meaning is sometimes a task of much difficulty. The primary canon of construction is that the Legislature must be intended to mean what it has plainly expressed, and that when the words admit of but one meaning a Court is not at liberty to speculate on the intention or to construe an Act according to its own opinions of what ought to have been enacted. In Munshi Bazlur Rahim *vs.* Shamsunisa Begum, X

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

SATURDAY'S telegraphic market advices were chronicled in our report of that evening's date, and no further news is meantime to hand, which calls for notice here.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	7,28,460
" Branches	Inc.	"	24,238
Other Deposits	"	"	12,851
Government Securities	"	"	3,09,566
Other authorized "			Nil.
Loans	Dec.	"	7,44,993
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	"	3,61,183
Balance with other Banks	"	"	12,909
Cash	Dec.	"	3,48,169

Unlike the Returns for some weeks past, which have indicated an increasing demand for Money in certain directions, leading to an advance in rates of interest and discount, on two occasions, the Presidency Bank's Statement issued to-day, while showing the small falling off of 3½ lakhs in the Cash Balance, at 160¾ lakhs, discloses a diminution in trade requirements to about the same extent. The principal movement during the week covered by the Return under notice was in Loans, which had decreased by some 7½ lakhs; Bills Discounted having increased by only 3½ lakhs, which is much less than the addition shown by the two previous Returns; while in Private Deposits there had been no movement to speak of. There had been material withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and a slight addition at the branches, the net result being a decrease of about seven lakhs; and Government Securities had been increased by three lakhs.

COTTON has been steady here to-day at previous rates, but only a small business has transpired. Exporters have bought 400 bales of ready new Cotton, say, 200 Barsee, at Rs. 249; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 239; and Bengals, at Rs. 228; while the Mills have taken 250 bales of new Dhulia, at Rs. 229; 200 each of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 255; Barsee, at Rs. 248; Khangaum, at Rs. 248; Julgaum, at Rs. 233-3½; and Hingunghat, at Rs. 262; and of old stuff, 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 235; and Rs. 215 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, and quite unchanged in value, with only a small export business passing.

This morning's telegrams from the districts report some further rain in the Nagpore, Oomrawattee, and Julgaum districts of the Oomra Cotton circle, about half-an-inch having been registered at Oomrawattee, and over an inch in the other two places. At Khangaum, in the same circle, it was cloudy, though no more rain had fallen; but in all other circles, bright, seasonable weather continued to prevail.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers. *Linseed* has advanced in value one anna per cwt.; but *Rapeseed* is lower to the same extent, closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	7-6-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	7-0-0 to Rs. 7-2-0	"
Do. do. Red	6-7-0 " 6-10-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,912	bales.
Wheat	17,401	cwt.
Linseed	1,110	"
Rapeseed	3,900	"
Gingelly	8,237	"
Groundnuts	13,445	"
Castorseed	1,735	"
Rice	11,499	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and the tendency of the market is rather to weakness. The ready steamer Afghan has been fixed for Marseilles, and has engaged nearly a full cargo at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—1s. 2⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for demand were quoted at opening, in a steady market, at which rates a moderate amount was taken by the bazaar, and in the absence much Mercantile Paper at the quoted rate of 1s. 2 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, Bank remittance fell 1-32d. and Credits were also negotiable at 1s. 2 29-32d., a moderate amount being placed thereat. Towards the close, however, rates rallied to the opening quotations, and closed thereat as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 25-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-4d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 27-32d.		"
Credits do.	1s. 2 29-32 to 15-16		"
Francs do.	1·56¼ to 1·57.		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady to-day at 104½ for Fours for cash; 104 1-16 for the next settlement; and 104 for the end of February account; but an advance of ⅛ per cent. on these rates was established by the close, and Fours for money left off at 104¼; with 4½ per Cents quoted at 100¼ to 101, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day at our revised quotations, which have ruled, in the majority of cases, in sellers' favour, though in several cases there has been a pretty heavy decline. Press shares are also lower in several cases. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 10 higher for the new issue; Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,040 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sales neglected.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	38⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here this morning.

PENANG, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet left here yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 23rd instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left Suez for Bombay on the 21st instant.

COLOMBO, JAN. 23.

The M. M. steamer Yarra from China, arrived.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 17, as compared with the statement of January 10, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	January 10. Rs.	A.	P.	January 17. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,37,50,662	3	1	1,48,91,813	4	1
Other Deposits, &c.	4,92,22,691	13	5	4,80,89,440	6	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	25,46,347	4	5	4,01,379	14	6
Sundries	29,72,791	6	9	29,42,501	10	0
Rs.	9,64,82,492	11	8	9,22,03,135	2	10
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	46,95,348	0	0	39,73,981	0	0
Other authorised Investments,	51,27,982	4	0	53,19,932	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,16,75,833	4	8	1,10,86,989	4	2
Credits on do.	86,91,020	6	9	87,05,761	8	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,57,84,883	15	7	2,46,56,671	1	0
Balances with other Banks	11,03,114	4	4	12,76,782	4	8
Bullion	2,71,284	9	9	2,71,036	10	3
Dead Stock	12,29,859	9	7	12,29,696	9	7
Stamps	10,332	12	2	10,376	14	3
Sundries	20,61,087	8	4	19,45,404	9	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	83,77,951	13	7	97,93,611	1	6
Do. at Branches	2,56,30,773	2	11	2,27,55,878	15	6
Rs.	9,64,82,492	11	8	9,22,03,135	2	10

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to January 17:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,56,116	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,99,733	do.
Other Deposits	2,23,252	do.
Post Bills	1,41,967	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,32,394	Dec.
Loans	6,08,854	do.
Accounts of Credit	14,741	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	73,777	do.
Cash at Head Office	9,15,638	do.
Do. at Branches	38,74,994	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—January 15, at Grasmere, Simla, the wife of E H S Clarke, of a son.
COLEMAN—January 18, at Allahabad, the wife of Hector Theodore Coleman, Solicitor, of a daughter.
WRIGHT—January 16, at Negapatam, the wife of Surgn-Captain E Hasell Wright, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROGERS—CALDERWOOD—January 18, at Kasimpur, Aligarh, by the Rev T M Griffiths, Chaplain, Muttra, Leslie Rogers, of Kowlargarh, Dehra Dun, to Marguerite Wilhelmina Bernardine, second daughter of the late Rev W Calderwood, M A, of New York, U S America.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1893.

THE Egyptian complication which so unexpectedly arose a few days ago, is now as unexpectedly assuming larger proportions. It is difficult to understand precisely what is meant by the telegraphist when speaking of British Officials and British Officers, or whether the words include Lord Cromer or not; but whoever they may be they are stated to regard their position in Egypt as much shaken, and to believe that the Army of Occupation must be increased. The Khedive who was represented three or four days ago as listening submissively to the friendly admonitions of Lord Cromer, and promising never again to act without consulting him "while the British occupation continued"—a limitation which apparently escaped notice when the able editors in London were expressing their entire satisfaction with his Highness' attitude—is now "openly credited with an intention to dismiss the British officials," and even endeavouring to hasten the evacuation of the country. The *Times* which publishes and is responsible for this statement is unable to believe the Khedive capable of such folly, which might well tighten the hold of Great Britain on Egypt. But the difficulty is to reconcile the submissive attitude of yesterday with the air of defiance, which is to-day attributed to the Khedive. The origin of the crisis is equally enigmatic. Fakhri Pasha who was objected to as Prime Minister on the ground that being a Turk and an Anti-Reformer he was unpopular with the Egyptians—the allegation that he was also anti-British being implied rather than made—was one of Fehmi Pasha's ministers and had the reputation of being as clay in the hands of Lord Cromer. Why should such a man be selected by the Khedive to carry out anti-British designs? Why did Lord Cromer object to him as Premier when he approved of him as Minister of Justice? The Egyptian Premier has of late years lost so much of the prestige formerly associated with that position that he has now little more power or influence than any other Minister. A contemporary points out that the objection to the appointment of Fakhri Pasha on the ground that Lord Cromer was not consulted, is inconsistent with the fact that Lord Cromer himself informed Tewfik Pasha that the British Government did not wish to interfere in any way with his choice of Ministers. He even went so far as to congratulate Tewfik on having acted on his own initiative in dismissing Nubar Pasha, and appointing Riaz Pasha in 1888, without asking his advice in the matter. It is inexplicable that when such a precedent existed, the action of the Khedive Abbas in appointing Fakhri—who was one of Riaz's Ministers on that occasion—should be regarded as a defiance and an affront. The inference must be that Lord Cromer saw reason to regard the appointment of Fakhri Pasha as a measure directed against his influence as the representative of the Protecting Power. However this may be, it is evident that we are now suddenly confronted with a new and very serious phase of the Egyptian question.

ON the 31st December, Colonel Rhodes arrived at Zanzibar. On the same day Sir Gerald Portal and his chief of the staff proceeded by steamer to Mombassa, the point of departure for the expedition to Uganda. It was understood that the escort would consist of some two hundred of the Sultan of Zanzibar's troops, which had been reorganised by General G. P. Hatch, and are now a very effective force, numbering all told 824 men. They cannot have fewer than five hundred porters as it will be necessary to carry provisions for at least the first third of the journey. The distance as the crow flies is eight hundred miles. A Zanzibari porter can, when well fed, carry from sixty to seventy pounds weight on his head. A considerable part of this burden will consist at the outset of his own food, so that his burden lightens with every day's march, until a new supply is obtained. It is to be hoped that Exeter Hall will not inquire too curiously whether the porters employed on this mission are free agents or not. Speaking generally, such a thing as free labour is unknown in East Africa, for no man will work who is not obliged to do so. The East African Company claims to have succeeded in procuring some porters who are not slaves, and they have a rule that the bargain in each case is entered into with the man himself and not with his probable or possible owner, and that the payment is to be made to himself personally. But, as might be expected, such rules and regulations are easily evaded, for the slave is bound to give to his master at least half of his earnings, and whether he receive them at first hand or not, makes little difference. Every porter receives about twelve rupees a month, and rations, which come to about half as much more. Three months' wages are paid in advance—a long standing custom, which affords great facilities for evasion and desertion. The company has endeavoured to get the porters under better discipline by giving to each a brass ticket, bearing a number, which he is bound to produce when claiming the balance of his wages; its non-production marks him out as a deserter, and he is called to a severe account and compelled to work out the amount of his contract. This innovation may perhaps account in part for the fact that it is now very difficult to obtain porters; probably the partial success of the praiseworthy but somewhat premature efforts to put an end to the "peculiar institution" is also answerable for the falling off in the number of available porters.

The price of this kind of labour—paid or free—has gone up by leaps and bounds. In 1890 Sir William Mackinnon urged as one of the strongest reasons why Lord Salisbury's government should give a guarantee for a railway to the Victoria Nyanza that the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from the coast to the Lake or *vice versa* amounted to £60. Last October, Mr. Stanley stated the cost was £250 a ton. The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing a month ago on the subject of the route to Uganda, set down the cost of transporting a ton of goods either way at over £300 per ton. This is undoubtedly a most convincing argument in favour of a railway or of any other agency of civilization which would reduce the cost—even, say, to £20 a ton. But when we hear from so good an authority as Mr. Joseph Thomson that a railway if constructed could find nothing to carry which would require, for years to come, more than three trains a month from the coast to the lake, or three trains a year from the lake to the coast, the prospect of obtaining a guarantee from the House of Commons—or from the Government of India—does not seem very promising. Mr. Thomson's testimony on the subject is not the less discouraging that he is personally in favour of the building of the railway all the same, believing that some day it may pay its working expenses, and will in any case open up an interesting region of Central Africa to civilising influences. But we need not trouble ourselves with the prospects of obtaining a guarantee from Parliament for the capital, without which the railway cannot possibly be built. The Survey Party, sent out at the instance of the late Government to report on the practicability of a railway, have explored the country. There are no insuperable engineering difficulties, and a railway can be constructed, if the requisite capital be forthcoming. But as can be well understood when we remember that the Victoria Nyanza is three thousand feet above sea level, the surmounting of the East African ghauts to reach the table-land of Uganda will be a very formidable undertaking indeed. It will certainly be one-third more onerous in this respect alone than the engineering required to surmount the Indian ghauts to reach the Deccan plateau, which is two thousand feet high. Moreover there is a Great Divide on the African ghauts, which will necessitate a descent nearly equivalent to the first rise, and a second ascent to attain the level of the great plateau. We say nothing of the hundred miles of absolute desert, treeless and waterless, next the Coast. But that in itself is a serious obstacle to building a railway at reasonable cost. The special correspondent to whom we have just referred speaks of this tract as an arid, barren wilderness, liable to protracted periods of drought in which the water-holes frequently dry up altogether. It is necessary to engage extra men to carry water for an expedition across this track, and the writer states that on one occasion he lost four men on the march, and that it took the survivors a couple of days to recover from the exhausting effects. Nothing has been done as yet to remedy this state of things, but tanks are being constructed to collect the rain water when it happens to fall.

At six days' march from the Coast, the mountains begin. They are inhabited by tribes of murderous and thievish propensities, but as they have been taught a most salutary lesson, it may be hoped that they will think twice before meddling with the Zanzibar force which Colonel Rhodes will have under him. Further on there is another arid waste before a fairly fertile and well-watered country is reached, two hundred miles from the Coast. Another hundred miles inland, high up in the mountains, the climate is good, and what is of more importance, the Wakamba have ample supplies of food to dispose of. The Kituyu country beyond is described as the finest of the Company's possessions having a fertile soil, capable of producing anything. The altitude is from seven thousand to eight thousand feet—the height of Ootacamund or Jacko, and we can well believe that the climate there is bracing and delicious, and that the region abounds in sparkling streams of refreshing, pure, cool water. But it is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to carry the railway over this high country to reach the Lakes. Dense forests abound which are inhabited by thievish and treacherous tribes, held in check by a small fort. Here provisions must be laid in for the subsequent twenty-five days' journey, which must be made for the most part through desert country. There is, however, plenty of water, and the Railway Survey Party have reported that the track is adaptable for the proposed railway. These twenty-five days over, the remainder of the route presents no great difficulties for the next couple of hundred miles, which have to be traversed before Mengo is reached at which Captain Lugard erected a fort. That part of the journey usually occupies eighteen or twenty days. There is another route, but it is much longer and is not likely to be chosen. Sir Gerald Portal's expedition will probably be from two and a half to three months on the way. The difficulties of obtaining supplies and the resulting delays will be of course considerably increased by the strength of the escort and the large number of porters for whom food will have to be found. The Railway Survey Party took ten months to go to Uganda and return; but the necessity of taking surveys on the way naturally made their progress slow. Assuming that the Portal expedition was ready to start from Mombassa a week ago, Uganda will probably be reached, all things going well, early in April.

THE six passenger-steamship companies which have raised their fares, have no doubt yielded to the *force majeure* in raising the rates for passages to England all round. The rupee having fallen to one and two-pence three-farthings, it has become necessary to add from ten to twenty per cent. to the passage-money. On the other hand gold having appreciated, the passage-money from Europe to India has been reduced. This will be good news for the globe-trotter, and we may expect a large increase of imports under that head. On the other hand the raising of the rates of passages from India to Europe will be heard with dismay by the impecunious Anglo-Indian, who is already at his wit's end to make the one and two-penny rupee do duty for the rupee of even three or four years ago, fallen as its estate even then was. The probability is that while there will be an increase in the number of casual visitors to India, there will be a decrease in the number of Anglo-Indians going home on short leave for health or pleasure. The cheerful telegram from New York which we publish this morning shows the rupee in an even more lugubrious light than before. Mr. Cleveland, the President-elect, has been kind enough to say to an interviewer that he hopes that the Bill repealing the Sherman Act will be passed. If this sinister hope be realised, the rupee if left to itself will probably fall to nine pence before the end of the year. This is a prospect which the India Office will certainly not face. As the darkest hour is the hour before morning, President Cleveland's dismal hope may usher in the dawn of a brighter day for the Indian currency.

THE Law School in Bombay is now in process of being constituted on a new and improved basis. It is intended to have a Principal as well as the three Professors who have hitherto formed the lecturing staff, and an endeavour will be made to attain some approximation to the reforms sketched by Lord Reay in his now historical Convocation address. Lord Reay observed that the Faculty of Law is undermanned, and that its full equipment is especially desirable in a country like India, which is and will be for a long time administered on bureaucratic principles. That can only be satisfactorily done where there is a thorough knowledge of administrative law. His Lordship went so far as to say that attendance at lectures on public law, of which administrative law forms part, should be made compulsory on those seeking admission to the public service. He even went further and recommended that candidates seeking election to seats on the Municipalities should acquire a knowledge of administrative law, so that they may avoid errors, and understand the principles underlying their work. The malignant results of the absence of such knowledge are, in Lord Reay's opinion, only too manifest in the senseless controversies which from time to time arise, through the principles of local self-government not having been mastered. Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, has recently paid a visit to Bombay—one of those flashes of radiance that Sir Charles Ollivant observed with satisfaction in Kathiawar the other day—for the purpose of constituting anew the Law School.

THE Corporation yesterday very rightly declined to reduce the small grain-tax of four annas per candy of 780 lbs. to two annas. The proposed reduction would diminish the revenue, which has to meet the full interest on the capital expended on the new water-works without doing the consumer any good whatever. The incidence of the tax on each candy is so infinitesimal that the grain-dealers did not increase the retail price when the duty was raised to four annas; as it so happened the price fell from Rs. 24 to Rs. 20 per candy. If the duty were reduced now it would not cheapen grain—which is at present at Rs. 30, owing to the short crops of last year by the smallest fraction. The dealers do not complain of the duty; it does not affect them more than the two annas freely given by dealers in cotton for charity on every candy of that commodity which passes through their hands. The Corporation, with one dissentient, voted an increase of salary of Rs. 500 a month to the Municipal Commissioner, to commence on the completion of three years' service.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate held last evening, Dr. R. N. Khory moved that the details of the draft curriculum for the new M. B. Degree, submitted by him for the consideration of the Senate, be approved and adopted. To this Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna moved an amendment to the effect that the details of the draft curriculum for the M. B. Degree, submitted for the consideration of the Senate, be referred to a committee. On the amendment being carried by a majority of votes, the Chairman, Dr. Mackichan, retired from the chair, which was thereupon taken by the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling. Dr. Mackichan at first moved that the question be sent back to the Syndicate for re-consideration of their dec

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The situation of affairs in Cairo inspires much anxiety. The British officials in Egypt regard their position as having been shaken. The British Officers believe that the Army of Occupation will probably have to be increased.

LATER.

According to latest news from Cairo it is feared that unless Great Britain takes stringent measures she will be confronted with a serious Egyptian question.

The *Daily News* in a leader says that it is sure that Lord Cromer would co-operate loyally with Riaz Pasha, who has a high character above corruption.

The *Times* says that the Khedive is openly credited with an intention to dismiss the English officials, and that there are also rumours to the effect that he is endeavouring to achieve the evacuation of the country by Great Britain, but that it—the *Times*—is unable to believe the Khedive capable of such folly, which could not but result in tightening the British hold on the Egyptian Government.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22.

President Cleveland, in an interview granted to a member of the Press at Syracuse, expressed the hope that the Bill repealing the Sherman Act would be passed, and declared that if the Democrats were placed in power the repeal of the Mackinley Tariff Act would follow.

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 22.

The recrudescence of cholera in Germany is causing alarm. In Halle seventeen cases have occurred to-day, of which nine proved fatal.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi, on the 19th instant.

FIELD-FIRING OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 23.

The forces which had hitherto operated against each other were united into one division under Major-General Blundell for field-firing operations to-day in the vicinity of Lohogaon village. This division was known as the Southern Army, the enemy being represented by screens. The general idea for field-firing was as follows :—The Southern Army encamped near Yerrowda village, covering Poona and Kirkee, while the Northern Army held the passages of the Indrayani river, near Wargaon. The special idea being that the Southern Commander should send forward his Cavalry and Horse Artillery to reconnoitre and to retard the enemy's advance as long as possible so as to give the Infantry and the Field Artillery time to take a strong position to entrench themselves to meet the attack of the Northern Army. General Blundell's division assumed a defensive role. Two Infantry Brigades and Artillery Brigades were engaged in digging trenches and gunpits while the cavalry brigade, under Colonel Stevens, consisting of L Battery, 2nd Lancers, and Poona Horse went forward to retard the enemy's advance. The arrangements for field-firing was carried out under Major Curtis, assisted by Major O'Sullivan. Six dummy guns of the Horse Battery with limbers and a company in reserve, placed on some rising ground about a thousand yards to the north-west of the hill, formed an objective at which the horse battery fired. Eleven screens, further west of these guns, represented the sections of the enemy's cavalry, seven of these, measured nine feet by two, were supposed to represent dismounted cavalry, while four larger screens, thirty feet by eight, represented mounted cavalry. At ten o'clock one of the field batteries fired two guns with blank ammunition. This was a signal for the Sappers, who were stationed in one of the nullahs well under cover working puffs, &c., to represent the fire of the enemy's horse battery and infantry. The Sappers fired by electricity gun-cotton puffs which exploded in front of each dummy gun, and a line of damaged hay was set alight in front of each Cavalry screen. Major Coke's Battery took its position on the spur overlooking the big nullah and quickly got into action by firing at the enemy's Dummy Battery, the hill forming a back-ground stop. The range was accurately taken. Considerable damage was done, one of the dummy guns being set on fire. The cavalry worked along the nullahs to the left of the horse battery, and dismounting under the cover of the nullah, proceeded to attack the advancing cavalry of the enemy, some of the volleys taking good effect. Major Smith's mountain battery got into action first on the right of the horse battery with two field batteries. The operations were over soon after eleven. The total number of artillery were 150 kits, cavalry kits 344. The cavalry fired at a distance of 400 and 600 yards. The cavalry brigade having been driven in the enemy will to-morrow advance against the defensive position taken up by the Southerners, and the field-firing of artillery and cavalry brigades will be carried out. Three lines of screens are put up, representing three positions of the force attacking the entrenched position. These lines of screens were approximately placed at 300, 900, and 1,200 yards from the Southerners' position, the farthest line being first dealt with. H. E. the Governor with the Honorable J. St. Brodrick and Captain Fowle, with Sir George Greaves, and party witnessed the shooting. On Wednesday next the troops will move into Poona, Yerrowda, and Kirkee for a march-past, which is to take place on Saturday next, on the Poona general parade-ground. The whole of the troops will bivouac on the night of Thursday ; the Northern Force in the same place between Yerrowda and Lohogaon, and the Southern Force in the neighbourhood of Yerrowda. The Northern Force will make a night march, followed by an attack at daybreak on the position taken by the Southern Force. The troops will disperse to different stations, after the camp-of-instruction as follows :—The 3rd Bombay Infantry will march to Mhow, *via* Dhulia and Malegaon, starting on Monday next ; the 10th Bombay Infantry will march to Satara on the same day ; five companies of the King's Own will march to Ahmednugger on Tuesday ; the 8th Bombay Infantry will march to Ahmednugger on the 17th February ; two companies of the King's Own for Satara will march on the 17th February; and the 25th Field Battery will return to Ahmednugger. Immediately after the camp-of-instruction the N Battery, R.H.A., stationed at Mhow, will be re-armed with 12-pounder B.L. equipment shortly. This will now leave six batteries in the Bombay Presidency to receive the new equipment, namely, the 20th, 27th, 35th, 55th, 59th, and 72nd Field Batteries.

TROUBLE WITH THE KACHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 23.

The Press Communique, issued by the Secretariat to-day, says that in the attempt to open a road between Sima and Nkran on the 17th instant, Inspector George Brooke Meare was mortally wounded and seven sepoys killed. Four hundred and fifty military police, under Captains Atkinson and Alban, have been sent to open the road to Sima, which is now blocked by the Kachins.

DEATH OF THE INFANT PRINCE OF MYSORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 23.

The infant Prince Devaraj Wadayar died at Mysore to-day. All public offices were closed. Much sympathy is felt for T. H. the Maharaja and the Maharani.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 23.

The match between the English team and Upper India commenced here this morning, under favourable auspices. The day was delightfully cool and gay. The surroundings of the cricket pavilion and the field of the Alfred Park was materially added to by the variegated holiday attire of large concourse of people who attended, and for all of whom seats had been found under canvas by a committee. The play began shortly after eleven o'clock, the Upper India team having won the toss, elected to bat, and sent Pike and Rogers Smith to face the bowling of Hornsby and Jackson. Pike was soon disposed of for seven runs, and his succession was frequent and rapid, Smith sticking to his guns with dogged determination till near luncheon. Several brilliant exhibitions of batsmanship and fielding at the outset of the game was exhibited by both sides, Chesney, Wintom, Wyndham and Rogers Smith being champions in the annihilation of the leather. In the afternoon the Visitors showed signs of loose fielding, and even the bowling weakened somewhat. At lunch five wickets were down for 106 runs, inclusive of fifteen byes. Chesney and Wyndham went to the wickets when play was resumed. Jackson in the second ball took the former's wicket for 27 runs. Gray partnered Wyndham, but the latter was caught by the wicket-keeper, off Hornsby. Elliot entered into partnership with Gray, and news came freely that Gray who appeared well set was caught one hand by Foljambe. The Rev. Mr. Kirwan joined Elliot, but as usual with this player he was out in the first ball for leg-before-wicket. The last man, Paterson, sent in was bowled clean in the first ball by Hill. The Visitors opened their innings by four o'clock with Hornsby and Wright doing combat against the bowling of Pike and Gray. Runs came slowly but brightened up subsequently. Wright from off a ball of Gray's gave Smith an excellent catch. Gibson went to the wickets to join Hornsby when he hit beyond the boundary for four. Hornsby, after making a good stand was bowled clean by a ball from Pike for 12 runs. Vernon took his place and compiled 9, when he was caught by Pike. Jackson was then sent in to partner Gibson, who scored 7 runs, when time was called and the match adjourned. The following are the scores :—

UPPER INDIA.
1st Innings.

Mr Rogers-Smith, b Foljambe	24
Mr Pike, b Jackson	7
Mr Troup, c and b Jackson	0
Mr Winton, b Jackson	11
Mr Rickets, b Jackson	0
Mr Wyndham, c Wright, b Hornsby	22
Mr Chesney, b Jackson	27
Mr Gray, c Foljambe, b Hill	17
Mr Elliot, not out	15
Rev Mr Kirwan, b-b-w, b Hill	0
Mr. Paterson, b Hill	0
Byes	17
Total	140

LORD HAWKE'S ELEVEN.
1st Innings.

Mr Hornsby, b Pike	12
Mr Wright, c Smith, b Gray	1
Mr Gibson, not out	12
Mr Vernon, c and b Pike	9
Mr Jackson, not out	7
Mr Hill, Mr Wright, Mr Foljambe, Mr Maclean, Mr Haseltine, Mr Leatham } to bat.	
Byes	2
Total	43

Lord Hawke was unable to play owing to his sudden indisposition.

TICCA GHARRY STRIKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

To-day ticca gharry drivers struck : not a single conveyance was to be had on hire throughout the day. The strike was complete, embracing even the outlying suburbs. The owners are not implicated ; the movement being solely confined to the drivers and syces. They complain of the recent heavy fines imposed on them by the magistrates for offences under the Hackney Carriage Act, and assert that in the majority of cases they are blameless. They allege they are unable to realize the enhanced fares from those who engage them. They gathered in great crowds on the maidan, and after some hours of discussion were eventually persuaded by the Commissioner of Police to formulate and present a proper petition in the usual course. The crowds were very orderly on the whole, though about twenty were arrested for intimidating one or two men who were plying for hire.

CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The final tie of the Polo Tournament was played to-day between the Maharajah of Patiala's team and Calcutta. The former were captained by the Maharajah of Patiala and the latter by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar. The Maharajah of Patiala's team forced the Calcutta team to play a defensive game throughout and won by four goals to nil.

LOSS OF A MESSAGERIES STEAMER.

A telegram from Trincomalee reports that the s. s. Niemen, the Messageries Maritimes mail steamer, is lost. All on board are saved but got ashore with the only clothes they stood in. The vessel was on her way to Colombo. The passengers and crew are proceeding to Colombo. No details have yet been received.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 23.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day at the Residency Courts. Mustapha Ali, again examined, admitted of himself being on improper terms with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. Witness also swore that he had seen love letters, which had passed between the Burra Aga Sahib and the lady. Mustapha Ali further deposed to the fact that Mehdi Hassan took two of the female members of a well-known opera company to Sir Salar Jung for his use. A former witness, Abdul Karim, also swore to the latter fact. Mustapha admitted on cross-examination of having had an illegitimate child by his landlady's daughter, whilst he resided in England.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A PARSEE SOLICITOR.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee Wadia, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Tyebjee, Dyabhoy, and Jamsetjee, solicitors, which took place, yesterday afternoon, under circumstances which appear to be somewhat mysterious ; for at an early hour the same afternoon, Mr. Jamsetjee is known to have been instructing Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, at the Esplanade Police Court. It appears that about 5-30 p.m., yesterday, a Hindu lad saw a body lying among the rocks opposite the Officers' Sanitarium, at Upper Colaba, and reported the fact to an Artillery soldier. The latter at once went to the spot indicated, and was trying to remove the body to shore, when Inspector Wilson came upon the scene, and desired him to desist from carrying out his intention. On the matter coming, however, to the knowledge of Serjeant-Major Day, he, with the assistance of seven or eight soldiers, took upon himself the responsibility of removing the body to shore in the hope of resuscitating life if possible. His humane efforts, however, proved futile for life was found to be extinct. At a distance of some thirty yards from where the body was found were observed, lying on a rock, a broadcloth coat and a Persian hat with a skull-cap in it. The deceased was wearing a pair of spectacles, which were found on the body. At the request of Sergeant-Major Day, Mr. Jiwanjee Jamsetjee Modi, who was passing at the time, tried to identify the deceased, but could not. In the pocket of the deceased's coat, however, a letter was found addressed "J. R. Wadia, Esq." The aid of Mr. Ardesir Jehangir Wadia, who lives at Colaba, was invoked ; and he at once identified the body. The deceased's brothers, Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia and Dr. Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Wadia, were at once communicated with. They desired to remove the body to the residence of their father, at Parel, but the Coroner could not allow that course to be taken. The body was eventually allowed to be removed to the house of a relation of the deceased in the Fort, where an inquest will be held this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PAKHOKU, in the Myingyan District of Burma, is to be abandoned as a military station.

NORTH-WESTERN Railway traffic receipts continue to decline compared with the previous year. The period from 1st April, 1892, to the 7th instant, shows a deficiency of sixty-eight lakhs.

THE extinction of a hitherto indispensable class of servants in the Government Secretariats is being gradually but surely accomplished. In a short time more the humble but useful copyist will disappear, and the rapid typewriter will reign in his stead. The change is certainly one for the better, and is being steadily introduced.

THE appointment of a Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel as principal medical officer in the Myingyan district of Upper Burma has been sanctioned as a temporary and provisional measure up to the end of the current financial year. The continuance of the appointment beyond that date will be dependent on the funds available, and on the future distribution of commands in Burma.

THE Secretaries of State for War and India, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, have expressed their appreciation of the good services performed by Captains Macdonald and Pringle and Lieutenants Twining and Austin, all of whom are borne on the Indian establishment of Royal Engineers whilst engaged on the survey for the proposed railway from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza.

IN the Calcutta High Court, on Friday, one Kallynarain Roy Chowdry, described as an M. A. of Calcutta University, appealed to the Criminal Bench against an order of the Deputy Magistrate of Jhunidah, who bound him down, in heavy recognisances to keep the peace for a period of one year, under the following circumstances. Appellant, a professor in the Burrisal College, while on a visit to his native village, set himself to redress the alleged grievances of the ryots belonging to the estates and factories of Watson and Co. One day in open market, he was alleged to have made two inflammatory harangues to a mob of these ryots, in which he denounced the conduct of amlahs, and called upon the ryots to combine with him in a body, and represent their grievances to their employers. He was taken to task for these proceedings, and bound down as stated above. Justices Prinsep and Amir Ali ordered a rule to issue, calling upon the Magistrate to show cause why his order should not be set aside.

RATHER a curiosity in the endless drama of litigation between landlord and tenant came before the Judge of Dehra the other day. The wall of an outhouse in the premises which the plaintiff rented fell, and in its descent managed to kill a calf, the plaintiff's property. He thereupon sued his landlord, apparently for negligence in the matter of repairs, pleading "that in consequence of the loss of the calf the cow ceased to give milk," and estimating the value of the milk thus cut off at Rs. 45, laid his damages at that amount, with ten rupees for the value of the calf and ten for "inconvenience" thrown in. The defendant landlord, neither admitting nor denying the death of the calf, pleaded that the loss of milk was "too remote," and upon this issue the case went to trial. The judgment was a model of conciseness. "Is the plaintiff entitled to compensation for loss of milk? No. The damage is too remote ;" and the claim was dismissed all along the line. Landlords will read this decision with some relief. And although public sympathy is not generally on their side, it must be admitted that the contention in this case was an attempt to carry their responsibilities rather far. If the fall of a wall can establish a liability for consequences resulting from the mental feelings of an otherwise uninjured cow writes a contemporary it would be difficult indeed to say where the nexus of damages could be held to stop : and no man without a faculty of foresight bordering on prophecy would venture to stand in the dangerous position of a landlord.

DR. W. GRAY offers a contribution to the discussion of the M.B. question in the columns of a contemporary. On Tuesday last, he says, the examination of new candidates for entrance to the Grant College was held. A large number presented themselves, all of whom had passed the University Matriculation. Part of our entrance test is English dictation. On this occasion a newspaper paragraph was read to the assembled candidates by Professor Meyer, who possesses an exceptionally clear and distinct delivery ; and he noticed that in the present instance he took special pains to make himself understood. No 1 is the paragraph as it was read out by Professor Meyer, and No. 2 is its condition after it had been transcribed by the canditate—a Matriculate of the University of Bombay who proposed to join the Grant Medical College for the purposes of studying the most difficult of scientific professions :—

No. 1.—"The present year will long be engraven on the memory of the inhabitants of Russia, not only on account of the famine, but also on account of the many horrible crimes that are being committed in all parts of the empire, by the famished and poverty-stricken peasantry. Only last week information was received that a young peasant, not yet of age, had murdered five men in their sleep. A still more horrible crime has just been committed in Russian Poland by three peasants, who lately enticed a shoemaker into a forest and there murdered him, believing that he carried a large sum of money about his person. The murderers, in order to escape detection, then cut the body to pieces and endeavoured to burn the remains on an immense fire. These attempts to hide their crime, however, only led to its more speedy discovery ; for a hungry workman, whilst walking through the forest, found one of the pieces of half-roasted flesh and brought it home to his fellow-workmen, who devoured it with great relish, believing that it was game or horseflesh."

No. 2.—"The impression here will long be imbibed here on the memory of the inhabitants of Russia not only on account of her famine, but also on account of Mary Christ, that of the Committee, the hopes of the Empire by the famished and have been dished. Only Lox great information was received that a young facy not yet of age. Still more horrible cry is seen in the Russian Empire by three two lately to emprice the jew. The leaping that he carried his Lord's money is incapable. The Matros ordered to cut to pieces and in jegger he made his name respectable. These attempts crying however lately by discovery, for hungry a warfare while walking through a forest down came the pieces and brought home his thorough weapons to devoure it with great relish."

MR. HALLEN, Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department it is said is likely to visit Calcutta at the end of the month, to consult the Government of India on a report submitted by the Bombay Government, in connection with the work of bacteriological research now being conducted at the Poona Laboratory. Dr. Lingard, the expert who, under the direction of the Local Government, is in charge of the laboratory, is understood to have represented that the temperature of Poona is, for a considerable portion of the year, too high for the conduct of the delicate operations necessary for the culture of microbes and vaccinatory virus. If this is the case the transfer of the laboratory to a more suitable climate, if such can be found, may have to be considered. The question is one which presses for decision as bearing also upon the proposals for the establishment of a Hydrophobic Institute at Poona for the construction of which a large sum of money was, it may be remembered, offered by one of the leading Parsee residents of Bombay. A continuously cool temperature is said to be absolutely requisite for the manufacture of hydrophobic vaccine. It will be remembered that the Leprosy Commission had to resort to Simla, when it came to the practical business of the laboratory ; so that there are good grounds for believing that the bacillus is as particular about his climate as a Secretary to Government. To be seen at his best he requires a cool temperature, and those who would hunt him down must needs humour him in this matter. There is, after all, no reason why a station in the Himalayas should not be fixed upon for the laboratory, for in the matter of cattle disease at any rate, the murrain is more common in the hill districts than in the plains.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. Those also present were :—Dr. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Mr. Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar and Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, and J. P. Cornforth, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Messrs. Damodar Thakersi Mulji, and Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. A. Dominick D'Monte, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Dr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Mr. Ezaalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Dr. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Hasanbhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Khursedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Linga, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, and Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Lachman Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Macnaghie, Dr. Moberjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Dr. Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nasroji Jehangir Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Gulliandass, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation resumed the consideration of Mr Dinshaw Edalji Wacha's amendment that the amount of Rs. 9,00,000 for Town Duties, being item 3 of the Income Statement for 1893-94, be reduced to Rs. 7,75,000.

Dr. Katrak, in the course of some remarks of considerable length upon this matter, deprecated the enhanced taxation on grain. He pointed out that it would be inflicting a very great hardship upon the poorer classes.

Mr. Kabraji said he was inclined to vote for the amendment to reduce the grain-duty, if Mr. Watcha would give some sort of undertaking or assurance that a reduction of the grain-duty would lead to a lowering of the price of that article, and would result in benefitting the poor for whom they were all solicitous. When the grain-duty was increased by two annas per maund two years ago it was expected at that time it would lead to an increase in the price of that article, and he was one who had that expectation. But it was rather a curious circumstance that the increase in grain-duty seemed to have no effect whatever on the price of that article. He (the speaker) obtained information that when grain-dealers were consulted as to whether they would increase the price of grain, they seemed to have no knowledge of such increase. By the proposed reduction of the grain-duty the Municipality would surely not be benefited. In his opinion the poor would not be benefited, unless there was some assurance the price of grain should be decreased in proportion to the duty. The only parties that would be benefited would be the immediate tax-payers who were the grain-dealers themselves. He (Mr. Kabraji) would be very slow to give up a part of a very considerable portion of their income merely for the benefit of the grain-dealers. He personally was opposed to taxation in principle, and when the increased tax was discussed two years ago, he opposed both in the Standing Committee of the Corporation. It was for that reason his name figured in the poor list as one of those who fought against it. A duty once levied possibly was not felt, and perhaps yielded a handsome income. It became a question of policy as to whether a duty should be reduced, especially at a time when the Municipal Exchequer was not in a bright prosperity. The proper time for reducing a duty was not when deficits were looming in the future. Mr. Wacha made a complaint that they always had deficits, and this was not the proper time for reducing a source of their income, which brought in a handsome amount without any severity being felt or complained of. It was for those reasons as a matter of policy the Corporation ought to pause before giving assent to Mr. Wacha's amendment.

Mr. Wacha : I say the deficits are artificially created in the budgets.

Mr. Kur concurred with Mr. Kabraji's views, and expressed his surprise at what had first fallen from Mr. Wacha and Mr. Katrak. He pointed out that any increase of taxation usually fell more heavily on the poor of the city than did any increase paid in the form of Town Duties.

Mr. Mehta observed that his friend Mr. Wacha told them that the deficits were artificial ones. If his (the speaker's) memory was correct Mr. Wacha's views were very different last year. That gentleman then told them that their financial matters were so serious that it demanded their close attention for the purpose of reducing the expenditure. When he (Mr. Mehta) got up on that occasion to say something about the expenditure being so low he told him he knew nothing about the matter. He (Mr. Mehta) was now very glad to find Mr. Wacha emphatically stating that the deficits were all sham and merely artificial, and the revenue was quite big enough to cover the expenditure.

Dr. Banks considered the discussion a very grave and serious one. He said he heard some one say it was really a hardship, but yet not one had pointed out where such a hardship came in. Bearing in mind the expense which might be incurred in the future in the matter of drainage, and that a large sum of money would be required for carrying such works out the wisest policy would be to deprecate any plan by which the revenues would be taxed.

Dr. Bhalchundra concurred in the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Kabraji, and at the same time thought the arguments urged by Mr. Wacha had a great deal of weight. In spite of the remarks made by some members two pice were a great deal to a poor man. As a matter of policy as they had shown it would be no doubt impolitic on the part of the Corporation to do away with the imposition, and he would, therfore, vote in favour of the original proposition.

Dr. Cowasjee declared it was his intention to do his duty to the rate-payers, and at the same time look after the interests of the Municipality as well. (Applause.)

Mr. Wacha : Shabash ! (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee continuing, remarked that Mr. Wacha's criticism of the Municipal account was very amusing, since that gentleman understood he was the only person who understood figures and accounts. If it were left to him (the speaker) he would accept the figures given by the chief accountant who had been examining the Municipal accounts during his whole life. It was only the other day the question of the accountant's salary was raised by Mr. Wacha. He would remind the Corporation that it was on the recommendation of the true friends of the rate-payers that the present salary which was allowed the accountant was fixed on account of his very valuable services.

The President told Dr. Cowasjee that point had nothing to do with this matter.

Dr. Cowasjee went on to say that Mr. Kabraji had hit on the proper point. His friend Dr. Katrak raised an appeal on behalf of the poor. Could any one show that by a diminution of two annas the poor would be benefited ? He (the speaker) would emphatically say, no. Those people who kept big godowns in Argyle Road and Carnac Bunder, &c., had told him that if the town duty were four annas or two annas it had nothing whatever to do with the rates of the grain. In 1888 the rate per candy was Rs. 22-8-0 ; in 1889, Rs. 25 ; in 1890, Rs. 28 ; in 1891, it was Rs. 27, while at present it was Rs. 30 per candy. But it all depended upon the import of grain. Those gentlemen who rose and spoke for a reduction of the grain taxes forgot that by such a reduction the poor would not be benefited by a single pie. He (the speaker) would tell the Corporation that the grain-tax when it was at four annas per candy this amount was proposed in 1885-86 to be its maximum. But subsequently it was raised from five to six annas at the instance of a friend of the millions of India, namely, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee. The present deficit was not artificial as Mr. Wacha pronounced it to be, and it would be a suicidal policy to think of reducing anything in the grain taxes. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha's amendment was put to the vote and lost, four members voting only in its favour.

The original proposition put forward by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee that the budget estimate of Rs. 9,00,000, in respect of receipts from Town Duties for the year 1892-94, was carried. There were only three dissentients.

The following items were passed :—Licenses (*a*) dangerous and offensive trades, Rs.50,000; (*b*) streets and buildings, Rs. 2,850 ; (*c*) land conveyances, music, &c., licenses used by the Commissioner of Police, Rs. 24,000; receipts from Government, for liquor licenses, under Bombay Act 5 of 1878, Rs. 1,43,750 ; receipts from Government for tobacco duty, under Act 4 of 1857, Rs. 1,82,000; halalkhore tax and water tax, Rs. 18,99,000; Market receipts, Rs. 3,61,000 ; Public Gardens, Rs. 6,700 ; Tramway rent, Rs. 36,200 ; miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 1,20,000 ; miscellaneous fees, Rs. 40,300 ; Miscellaneous savings, Rs. 2,000 ; contributions from Municipal servants towards pension, &c., fund, Rs. 15,300 ; interest and profit on loan and reserve fund investments, Rs. 2,00,000 ; interest on Sinking and Insurance Funds investments, Rs. 29,800. This summary of income which was passed, and in which the above items are included, aggregated Rs. 77,45,820.

In discussing the summary of expenditure the Corporation passed the expenditure of Rs. 55,140 for the Corporation and the Standing Committee's establishment. The next item for consideration was the Budget Estimate of Rs. 53,823 for the Municipal Commissioner's Personal Office Establishment.

In accordance with his notice of motion, Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta moved that under the authority given to the Corporation by Section 57 of the Municipal Act the salary of the Commissioner be raised to Rs. 3,000 a month, and the sum of Rs. 36,000 be entered therefore in the Budget instead of Rs. 30,000.

Speaking upon this matter Mr. P. M. Mehta moved an amendment that under the authority given to the Corporation by section 57 of the Municipal Act, the salary of the Commissioner be raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 a month, and that the Government be requested to do so accordingly. In support of the amendment he said that on every occasion an increase in the salary of an officer was proposed, the Corporation had a right to know the reasons for such an increase, and they must be laid before them as clearly as possible. In doing so he would ask the members of the Corporation to consider for a moment what were the duties of the Municipal Commissioner of that body. He did not know if members had read a recent book on *Irrigated India* by Mr. Deakin, the well-known Australian gentleman who had been travelling in India. The author pointed out that though there were not representative institutions in India, still to a certain extent there was something like a representative body on a small scale in Bombay, where the Municipality performed in a very humble way some of those functions. (Hear, hear.) Whatever might be thought of those remarks as far as the Municipal Corporation of that City was concerned, he believed most of them would be agreed to one point, that so far as their Municipal Commissioner was concerned he performed the functions of what he might call a constitutional minister. (Hear, hear and applause.) In order to realise the importance of the post of the Municipal Commissioner they ought, in the first place, to see what duties he had to perform. He (Mr. Mehta) admitted that every one of the 72 members of the Corporation had a right to stand up whenever they thought it necessary and desirable to criticise and to go at the Commissioner. He did not object to Mr. Wacha or any other member, persistently and steadily going at the Commissioner and criticising his actions, because such criticisms were generally productive of some wholesome results in the working of the system ; but it must be remembered at the same time that the strain put upon the capacity of the Commissioner was such as to render the performance of his various onerous and arduous administrative functions still more difficult. (Hear, hear.) His justification for bringing forward such a proposal was that ever since the Municipal affairs had been conducted by the Bench of Justices, and ever since that Corporation had been established, he had opportunities of watching the way in which the different Municipal Commissioners who had been appointed to the post had done their duty. He took it that they might congratulate themselves that so far as Municipal Commissioners were concerned they had every reason to be thankful to Government for lending the services of some of the best men in the Civil Service. (Hear, hear, and applause.) There were good many of them past Commissioners who had taken no highest rank as administrators. (Renewed applause.) As they all know, he had always taken a deep and keen interest in the Municipal affairs of the City, and he felt it impossible not to come to the conclusion that the way in which Mr. Acworth had acquitted himself in the arduous and onerous duties which devolved upon him for the last three years was really deserving of the highest praise of that Corporation. (Applause.) There were several members of the Corporation who disagreed with Mr. Acworth on different matters on various occasions, but they would, he believed, all agree that the difficult and oftentimes very onerous duties were performed by him with rare ability, tact, and judgment. The proper way to look at the thing was to see whether his administration taken as a whole was or was not such as to deserve some consideration at their hands. He said without hesitation that those who had closely watched Mr. Acworth's administration must have been convinced that it was marked with the greatest and conspicuous ability, with the greatest devotion to duty, and he might add another characteristic which really to his mind enhanced the value of his administrative work, namely, that he had the highest regard for the interest of the City which he served. (Loud applause.) They might have all observed that the Commissioner threw his whole heart in the work. They should give him credit for the manner in which he always stood in the interest of the Corporation when he thought it to be right and which was perhaps to a certain extent opposed to that of the Government. He was a Government servant, and although loyal to the Government to which he served, he on various occasions when there was a difference of opinion between the Government and the Corporation, Mr. Acworth had never failed in doing his duty with the same loyalty to the Corporation. (Applause.) That seemed to be a high praise to be given to a Municipal Commissioner, and when an officer performed his duty in such an admirable manner it was but right that when the proper time arrived the Corporation should take the opportunity of expressing its opinion upon it. If they honestly and sincerely believed that the way in which the Municipal Commissioner had discharged his duty was one which deserved their highest approbation, they must express it freely on that occasion and pass his increase in the salary. (Hear, hear.) He purposely avoided going into the details of the various valuable services rendered by Mr. Acworth, because what he wished the Corporation to do was to look at his administration as a whole, the manner, the spirit, and the intelligence with which he had discharged the duties assigned to him. He brought that proposition before the Corporation for the purpose of expressing their opinion as to the way in which Mr. Acworth had discharged his duties, and while doing so he also proposed that a provision be made for an increase in his salary, and that the Government might be asked to increase it. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Blaney, in giving his assent to seconding Mr. Mehta's proposal, said he felt justified in doing so after a full review of the administration of Mr. Acworth as their Municipal Commissioner. Two points arose in his consideration. The first was could they give that increase, and the second should they give it. Mr. Peroshaw pointed out, under Section 57 of the Act, they were empowered to pass such a resolution as that from the time in which the Commissioner had served in office for a period of three years. With regard to the second question, should they do it. Mr. Pheroshaw had covered the ground as to the way in which Mr. Acworth had performed his duty. This, as he expressed it, was done by throwing his heart and soul into his work. He (Dr. Blaney) was one who could say that not only Mr. Acworth but all previous Commissioners had, in his opinion, discharged their duties during the term of their service to their entire satisfaction in the administration of Municipal affairs. He might add Mr. Acworth was in no way short of the members of the Civil Service who previously filled that post. As Mr. Mehta so fully covered the ground of Mr. Acworth's good and efficient service, he would ask the Corporation to bear with him for one moment while he explained two points in Mr. Acworth's administration which made his service so fruitful. The first was the sewerage which not only incurred an expenditure of lakhs of rupees but provided for the welfare of the City of Bombay and its public health. Mr. Acworth received the sewerage system of Bombay in a state which did not meet with the approval of the persons who have examined it closely. There had been a difficulty to sewerage works from the first day, and there had been people who said that the people of Bombay were incapable of carrying out such an undertaking. However while opinion was undecided suggestions had been made from time to time with respect to the sewerage system for Bombay. The Corporation recently found that a system of house-connections should be laid down he (Dr. Blaney) carefully watched Mr. Acworth's attitude with reference to the views expressed by the Corporation. He was very glad to perceive the Commissioner came to the question with an open mind, and that on account of the manner in which he took up the question they had every confidence in him. With regard to Mr. Acworth's financial policy take the general position of finance of the city at the present day, and when he took it over three years ago. They all knew that the financial position of the Corporation was sound, and whatever there might be in the way of works looming in the future, they were quite certain Mr. Acworth would undertake them and successfully carry them out without putting any undue increase of taxation on the city. The present sound financial position was due to Mr. Acworth, for he (Dr. Blaney) had closely watched his administration since he took charge of his office. Not a single instance could be brought forward against his administration, either by any member of the Corporation. He knew the execution of the Tansa work involved a great responsibility, but he was able to skilfully pilot his ship through all difficulties so that they had none to be afraid of in coming years. No member in considering the Budget had ventured to say there was a future in which it would be difficult for them to struggle through. Mr. Acworth was entitled to the fullest confidence, and he was sure he would admit it was that view which struck him and that would prevail with the Corporation. He trusted the members would unanimously or by a great majority vote for Mr. Mehta's proposal.

Dr. Viegas strongly opposed the increase to the Municipal Commissioner. He though that the reasons which actuated the Corporation to vote against the proposed decrease to the grain duties ought to impel them to vote against the proposed increase to the Commissioner. If the Municipal finances were so bad as to prevent a reduction of the grain duties it stood to reason, they were equally bad for the proposed increase in the Commissioner's salary. He believed that the duties of the Police Commissioner were equally arduous, onerous, and responsible, and discharged his duties equally to the satisfaction of the city. He thought some members of the Corporation will be surprised to hear the pay of the Police Commissioner was only Rs. 2,200, including allowances. It was a time for the Corporation to be as economical as possible, and if they went on increasing the salary of the Commissioner the rate-payers would doubt their earnestness in Municipal finances. On one side it was said finances were bad. They had been told that evening the sewerage of a large part of the city had to be undertaken. That was an additional reason why the salary of the Municipal Commissioner should not be increased. Since the Corporation had appointed a gentleman for the post of Executive Engineer on the very lowest salary, they ought also in the present case to allow the Commissioner to draw the salary he was receiving at present. He thought this was a time when the Corporation ought to be as careful as possible in their financial position, and the best way to effect it was to be careful, when voting for increases in the salary of their officers. It would be a very good thing in his opinion for the Corporation to apply to Government to have a fixed salary for all officers. When they had a fixed maximum salary it was usual for the Corporation to go on increasing their pay to the maximum. It was well known that salaries of such officers were fixed at the highest possible amount and were about twenty-five per cent. at least higher than those paid by Government and other bodies for similar posts. He deprecated any increase to the Commissioner, and in his opinion it would be a good thing if the Municipal Act were amended with regard to the salary of these Municipal officers. The Municipal Commissioner has certainly done nothing more than his duty, and he didn't think that ought to be a reason why he should be promoted. If he had not done as well as he had, he would not be worth the sal

ment put forward before the Faculty by Dr. Manser. Dr. Manser's draft regulations were next before the Faculty meeting met to discuss in detail my draft regulations, and were discussed by the Faculty and with several modifications adopted. Once more the whole draft regulations were put to vote, and unfortunately for reasons best known to those concerned they have been kept back. Let me premise that Dr. Manser's draft regulations, and those which I had the honour to lay before the Faculty on that occasion and before you this evening, are nearly alike with a few modifications, which I will point out to you very briefly.

Dr. Gray: Allow me to deny the correctness of this statement.

Dr. Khory: The acoustic arrangements of the hall are such that I cannot hear Dr. Gray, who should, therefore, kindly speak loudly.

But before doing so I shall, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, make a few verbal alterations in the 1st clause which follow, as a matter of course, on Dr. Deshmukh's proposition being approved and adopted at our last meeting. The Grant Medical College requires a five-years' course, and as the preliminary scientific studies need not be taught exclusively at a school of medicine, you will permit me to accept the amendment of Dr. A. P. Cama, which is allied to the amendment of Dr. Deshmukh. I will now address myself on the second proposition. The reason which has led me to trouble you to consider the syllabus of studies in detail is that in future they must be equal to the requirements of the Grant Medical College. I shall content myself with observing that the draft regulations were, in the first instance, prepared and laid before the Medical Faculty by Dr. Gray, who among other things, had asked the Faculty to accept an impracticable demand, viz., that this University should grant L. M. and S. (not as a Degree but as a mere License) to those who held the B. A. or B. Sc. Degree.

Dr. Gray: This is all misrepresentation of facts.

Dr. Khory: *It is* all on the records of the Faculty.

The Chairman asked Dr. Khory not to go to a historical retrospect of the question as that would not finish the debate.

Dr. Khory said that he would not now go into the details. He thought that in accordance with the recommendation of the General Medical Council, the course of five years should be enforced on every medical student. Dr. Khory then read the other suggestions made by the General Medical Council and the course of studies required of the students of the Grant Medical College. Dr. Khory concluded his remarks by reading the curriculum for the study of medicine.

The Chairman asked Dr. Khory to put his motion in a definite form as the first part of it had already been discussed and decided, remarking that perhaps it might be a regrettable thing to Dr. Khory that Dr. Deshmukh's amendment was carried.

Dr. Khory then left off the first portion of his resolution, and made his resolution run as follows:—"That the details of the following draft curriculum prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Senate be approved and adopted. A candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine must have been engaged during five University years in professional study at a School of Medicine recognised by the University.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked the Chairman to give his ruling on another important point. The first proposition of Dr. Khory was rejected, and a new proposition was accepted. The syllabus of studies then proposed by Dr. Khory was in accordance with his resolution, which was rejected, and not in accordance with what was accepted, and so Dr. Cowasjee asked whether Dr. Khory's present resolution was out of order or not?

The Chairman replied that there could be no difficulty if it was for the Senate to throw out the syllabus of studies in case it was found unsuitable. It was for the Senate to decide whether it was found unsuitable. The Chairman did not think that any question of order was involved.

The Chairman asked if any one supported the motion, but as nobody came forward to second it, the Chairman was about to declare that it fell through when Dr. Cama rose to second the resolution.

The Chairman then said that the motion being before them, they had to consider the amendments which could be divided into three parts, or to speak in a different way there were three ways suggested of dealing with the curriculum proposed by Dr. Khory. The first amendment was that of Dr. Temuljee Nariman, who proposed to send the subject for consideration to the Faculty of Medicine. As in the absence of Dr. Nariman, no body took up the amendment the Chairman declared that it fell through. Another amendment was that of Dr. Gama, which covered the amendment of Dr. Nariman, but as he was also absent and no member took it up, the Chairman declared it to have fallen through. Another amendment was that of Dr. Wellington Gray, and it ran as follows:—To leave out the words following "That" and insert the following words:—"the question of drawing up regulations for the proposed Degree of Bachelor of Medicine be referred to the Faculty of Medicine, and that it be an instruction to the Faculty to prepare these Regulations in conformity with the resolutions of the General Medical Council, dated June 5th and 6th, 1890."

The Chairman called upon Dr. Gray to propose his amendment.

Dr. Gray said: I wished to withdraw my amendment. I have no desire to take part in the discussion of the curriculum for sham degrees. For this reason I beg to withdraw my amendment.

Dr. Cama asked the Senate whether Dr. Gray's amendment should be allowed to be withdrawn.

Dr. Khory observed that Dr. Gray insulted the University and the Senate by his remarks. (Cries of "Order, order.")

The Senate having no objection the Chairman said that the amendment was allowed to be withdrawn. The other amendment was in the name of Dr. Bhalchandra.

Dr. Bhalchandra then moved the amendment that the words "M.B." be omitted and the following words be added, "Be referred for consideration and report thereon within two months from this date, to a committee of the Senate, consisting of the following gentlemen:—The Honourable Mr. Justice M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B., Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray, L.M., the Reverend Father Dreckmann, S.J., Pherozshah Merwanji Mehta, M.A., Surgeon-Major R. Manser, M.D., M.R.C.S. L.S.A., Rustamji Nasarvanji Khory, L.M., M.D. M.R.C.S., F.R.Ch.S., F.R.O.S., Kaikhosru Nuservanji Bahadurji, M.D., B.S, M.R.C.S., Surgeon-Colonel George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel G.A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M., Ardesir Pestonji Cama, L.M. and S., Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, B.Sc., B.A., M.D., Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, M.D., L.M., J.C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C., F.L.S., Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C., D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., and Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L.M." In moving the amendment Dr. Bhalchandra said that Dr. Khory had relieved him of the trouble of repeating what he did not think was dignified for the Medical Faculty. However dignified the Medical Faculty was, and however proud he (the speaker) himself was to belong to it, on the question of M. B. he was sorry to find the Faculty had become electrified. He brought the amendment to refer the matter to a committee, and not sending it on to the Medical Faculty, because his object was to save the scheme from being thrown into the waste paper basket. The amendment to refer the curriculum to a committee and not to the Faculty had that as the only object, and without taking up the time of the Senate he would move the amendment of which he had given notice.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, in seconding the amendment, said that he quite agreed with Dr. Bhalchandra in what he said for some reason or another, the Medical Faculty could not come to some definite conclusion in this question. In the Medical Faculty some gentlemen behaved in a way which certainly did not become members of a learned profession. A certain faction of the Faculty was pledged to a particular view. It was tried by every means possible—irregular procedure, arbitrary ruling, or simply by going away from the meeting of the Faculty—to defeat the scheme of the opposite faction. There were certain modifications which were necessary, and which, he was sure, would be made by the committee. The most necessary change, in his opinion, was one suggested by the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling in his amendment. He (Mr. Justice Starling) seemed to have studied the question thoroughly, because he suggested that further views of the British Medical Council be obtained. The details which relate to the study of the preliminary science which should be taught during the first year would be discussed and decided by the Committee. But he liked to point out a few things which were incumbent upon them. He did not understand why a wrong interpretation was put upon the resolution of the British Medical Council. To recognise the Medical Degree of the Bombay University they required that the course should be that of five years. All that the Senate had to do was to adopt the five years' course instead of four years. That he submitted was the true meaning of the resolution. He did not understand why that resolution was made to do such false duty that the Medical Degree of the Bombay University was so low that the Council would not recognise it. It had been stated by Dr. Khory that the subjects of the British Medical Council were not taught in the Grant Medical College at all. It would, he urged, save a considerable amount of difficulty if the question was considered in the spirit he (Dr. Bahadurji) proposed. With those few remarks he seconded the amendment.

Dr. Peterson asked if the members, whose names were suggested in the committee, were willing to serve in the committee? For the reasons stated by the mover and the seconder of the amendment, it was not in their opinion desirable to refer this matter to the Medical Faculty. But as Dr. Gray had pointed out that he had no desire to take any part in the matter, and that he would have nothing further to do with the question, it seemed he was not willing to serve on the committee. It was, therefore, he thought, desirable to ascertain whether all those members were willing to serve on the committee.

The Chairman replied it was not for him to answer the question whether those gentlemen were willing to serve on the committee or not.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said he was very anxious to see the question brought to an end at an early date. He was surprised, he said, to find that there were several names of laymen. The names were of highly educated and learned men, but he did not think they could decide upon the question of science or the curriculum of medicine and surgery. He asked the Senate if those gentlemen were the proper persons to assist the committee in the deliberation of preparing a curriculum of medical study, they themselves not being well versed in the science of medicine and surgery. The question should be referred to the Medical Faculty or to a committee of gentlemen who know the wants and wishes of the students. While entering the Hall, he said, he heard Dr. Khory say, "this is my scheme, and my scheme was discussed by the Faculty; but——

The Chairman: Don't allude to any private conversation, or personal matter.

Dr. Cowasji: I heard Dr. Khory say this, when he was addressing the Senate.

The Chairman: I beg your pardon; you may proceed.

Dr. Cowasji, continuing, said he himself had brought this question before the Faculty in 1889, and he himself had been regularly hammering at the subject. The Professors of the Grant College had also brought the question before the meeting of the Medical Faculty. It was to be lamented they could not come to any agreement there, and the matter had fallen through. He concluded by saying that some more names should be added to those proposed in the amendment.

The Chairman: That cannot be done.

Dr. Cowasji: We do it at the Corporation. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: I am sorry I have frequently to remind members that this is not the Corporation. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasji: If the committee is given power to add to their number, my object will be served.

The Chairman: That can be done if the mover has no objection.

Dr. Bhalchandra accepted the addition of the words "with power to add to their number" in his amendment.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said when there was such a deal of disagreement amongst the doctors, laymen like him and Dr. Peterson should necessarily find themselves at a loss to know on what side they should vote. He would vote against the proposition as he would have done against the original motion. The other night the Senate or rather the small fragment of it, which remained here for the purpose, came to the conclusion that the student who had passed his Matriculation could claim the degree of M. B. from this University. That resolution having been passed they were now asked to settle what the course should be for such a student to take his degree. He was opposed to any measure of that kind. The name of that degree was only changed, and there was no necessity nor use of changing the curriculum, but that prescribed in the present University Calendar should be allowed to continue. By the last resolution the condition of the medical student was not to be changed. In the new condition prescribed by the resolution they could not get men fit for the degree. Thus they would have a sham degree and sham titles. To save the University from such dishonour he would oppose the amendment.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik observed that there were some reasons why laymen should also be added to the committee. Though the committee had to consider the subjects relating to science, medicine, and surgery, yet it would be necessary to consider them from a common-sense point of view.

The amendment was then put to the vote, and the Registrar declared there were eighteen votes in favor of, and eighteen against, the proposition.

The Rev. Mr. Scott asked if the mover of a proposition could vote in favour of an amendment upon the very proposition.

The Chairman said there was no rule on that point.

Mr. Scott challenged Dr. Khory's vote, but the chairman allowed Dr. Khory to vote in favour of the proposition.

The Chairman, feeling some doubt upon the number of votes, asked the gentlemen of the Senate to signify their pleasure a second time.

This being done, the amendment of Dr. Bhalchandra was carried by twenty-two to nineteen votes.

Dr. Mackichan here requested the Senior Senator present to relieve him of the duties of the chair, as he intended to move a resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling relieving Dr. Mackichan of the duties of the chair, Dr. Mackichan proposed that the question be sent back to the Syndicate for a reconsideration of their decision.

Dr. Peterson raised a point of order that there was no decision of the Syndicate upon the question. How then could the Senate send the question back to them for reconsideration of a dicision they never arrived at?

Dr. Mackichan replied that he understood the question was sent over to the Senate by the Syndicate, without any expression of their opinion. In that case his proposition was strictly in order.

Dr. Cama said that this question was brought before the Senate independently of the Syndicate. A requisition was made, and the meeting of the Senate was called to consider the question.

The Chairman ruled Dr. Mackichan's proposition out of order.

Dr. Mackichan thereupon moved that the Senate be dissolved.

Dr. Peterson pointed out that the motion of dissolution could not be moved as an amendment.

The Chairman, in deciding the point of order, said that Dr. Mackichan was moving a proposition which could, according to the rules, be moved at any time.

Dr. Mackichan thereupon proposed the dissolution of the Senate. In support of his motion he said that during the course of the discussion he allowed fair play to both sides; he gave a patient hearing, to both without any prejudice. The inclination of the majority of the Senate was to see that Dr. Khory's proposition should pass. Those who were opposed to it left the meeting when they found that it was sure to pass. But they were surprised to learn that, during the course of discussion, Dr. Khory and the seconder of his motion gave way and allowed the proposition to be lost and submerged in Dr. Deshmukh's amendment, which was finally passed by a small fragment of the Senate. By the passing of this kind of resolution they were brought to, what he called, a serious crisis. He entreated Dr. Khory and Dr. Bahadurji, as also Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Deshmukh and other gentlemen who were an honour to their profession, to support the proposition of dissolution. He knew that there was another course present in the mind of several Senators that the resolution of the Senate passed last time would be vetoed by the Government as they had the right of refusing to sanction it. Even the Grant Medical College authorities would refuse to accept the course that the Senate would have them adopt. But he did not like this sort of collision between the University and either the Government or the Grant Medical College. He once more beseeched Drs. Khory, Bahadurji, Bhalchandra, and others to support the resolution, which if passed, would save the Senate from the result he presented to them.

The Rev. Goldwyer-Lewis, in seconding the proposition, said that he was sure that this proposition for dissolving the Senate would in some degree be a check upon the underground policy of a certain faction of senators. Although he did not attend the meeting of the Senate on previous occasions, he was a careful student of the proceedings, which he anxiously read in the papers, and he would only be discharging his duty towards the Senate by seconding the resolution. It was a matter of extreme regret that Dr. Deshmukh's amendment was passed by a fragment of the Senate on the night of the 16th inst., and brought the University to a deadlock. Most of the opponents had left the meeting, thinking that Dr. Khory's motion would be adopted, but the next morning they must have been surprised to learn that the meeting had adopted a very unwise course. He read with much amusement in the papers that Dr. Deshmukh's amendment was adopted by the Senate. The dissolution would only save the University from shame. It was extremely unwise to put a patient in the hands of a doctor, whose preliminary culture was only the Matriculation examination. He would not place him in the hands of a doctor whose only preliminary qualification was the Matriculation examination, which was no test at all for higher culture of medical students. The resolution of the faction of the Senate he submitted was passed not from a medical point of view but from a candidate's point of view. The dissolution of the Senate would save the University from disgrace, and for the preservation of the prestige and the good name of the Senate, it behoved them to vote for the dissolution, and save themselves from the awkward position in which they had placed themselves by recognising the Matriculation as the preliminary test for the medical degree. He hoped that there would be no opposition to the dissolution.

Dr. Bahadurjee said he did not see how the dissolution could affect the proceedings of the last meeting. The dissolution would undo the proceedings of that evening, but not of the previous meeting. The dissolution would have no effect on Dr. Deshmukh's propositions.

Dr. Cowasjee said that with the dissolution Dr. Deshmukh's resolution must drop, and the whole proceedings of the previous evening must be undone.

Dr. Mackichan said that the dissolution should affect Dr. Deshmukh's resolution.

On the motion being put to vote, it was carried by twenty-three votes against ten with acclamation.

The Senate then dissolved.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN GUZERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I presume a few remarks at the beginning of the cotton season about the way in which they grow and prepare cotton for sale in the province of Guzerat, will not be out of place. Most of the best Indian cotton is grown in Guzerat, the great cotton field of Western India. What I wish to draw the attention of those interested in the cotton trade of Guzerat to is the deterrmination in quality and adulteration of really first-class cotton with that of inferior quality, which I have noticed for the last eighteen years in the cotton-growing districts of Baroda. Through the exertions of the writer, the Gaekwar's Government were induced some time ago to issue an official notification under the signature of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabooddin, C.I.E. (then Revenue Commissioner of the State), which contains some very useful suggestions and practical directions for the cotton cultivators and traders living in the towns and villages of the Baroda districts. I subjoin a translation in English of this important document, which is written in Guzerati. It will, I think, be read with interest by the Bombay cotton merchants, as it practically gives effect to all their suggestions as to the proper mode of growing and preparing cotton for sale by the cotton growers of Baroda. The efforts of Bombay merchants have at last borne good fruit, and something is being done, it appears, to improve the growth and quality of cotton grown in and about the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar. If the energetic young Prince could be induced to devote a little time and attention to this important subject, which is, I understand, a good source of revenue to the State he administers, great good might be done to his State and people. Without the direct advice and assistance of his Government, the poor cultivators, whose sole aim and ambition on earth is to work hard and get enough living for themselves and their families, can do but very little in this direction. There ought to be a scientific classification and cultivation of cotton grown in all the districts of the Baroda State, and all over Guzerat and elsewhere. Prizes should annually be awarded to the first-class cotton-growers, the industry encouraged and made to flourish by all means in the power of the Government, and improved implements of husbandry introduced and brought into use. The worthy Kazi Saheb says in the official notification, in unmistakable language, that good seed should be sown in the territories of his Highness the Gaekwar to produce really good cotton, and unless this advice is strictly carried out by the cultivators, there is, I think, no hope of improving the cotton grown by them. They have good soil, plenty of water, field labour cheap, and if there is a little more encouragement and guidance by the State, the prospects will soon improve. All that is wanted is careful nursing and rearing of the young cotton plants and seedlings, growing and sowing on scientific principles, and judicious selection of cotton seeds. I daresay there is more growing, ginning, spinning, and weaving of cotton in India than in any other Asiatic country, and the Indians ought to be careful of this great source of wealth and industry for their country. If the Indians are not cottonwallas they are nothing. Much of India's future prosperity depends upon the exports and cultivation of good cotton, and I trust it will not allow this valuable industry to slacken, or be lost, for want of a little energy. This is the notification alluded to:—

"Notification as to the mode of preparing cotton for sale in the Baroda Districts:—

"The cotton grown in the territories of this Government, owing to some mismanagement (or improper manipulation) in regard to it, is not of so superior a quality as it might (or ought to be), or as it could, be wished. For this reason the price it obtains is rather less, and the cultivators suffer loss. Therefore, some practicable suggestions that have been received from respectable Bombay merchants, who are in a large way of business, are hereunder notified.

"Cotton seed of good quality should be carefully selected, and from the time the plants shoot or grow up, the cultivators should from time to time tend or nourish them carefully.

"The cotton produced near Broach is much better in quality than that grown in the Baroda State; therefore, it would be a very good thing if the cultivators endeavoured to sow cotton seed as used in that part.

"It appears that in many part of the territories of this Government it is a custom to "kuppas" for several days in a pit dug into the ground five or six hands deep. The kuppas, while it thus remains in the pit, absorbs moisture, and thereby becomes dingy, or discoloured, and of a dark hue owing to the rubbish of dry leaves with which it gets mixed up; it, therefore, seems probable that if the custom were discontinued good consequences will ensue. It would be proper to keep the kuppas, if it is at all to be kept, under a roof or dehela (store-room).

"It also appears that small retail dealers and cultivators who grow kuppas and who raise money upon their products before the kuppas come to maturity (they are generally to be found in Nariad, Raji, Padra, Pal, and other villages, where kuppas of a coarse and inferior fibre grows), mix inferior kinds of cotton with really good stuff, whereby the cotton produced in this State comes to be received as of a low quality. This should not be done.

"Another suggestion to be also made is that kuppas should be cleared or ginned in those gins or mills which may be fitted with the latest and new mechanical improvements, as the cotton cleaned in those gins is the best and purest. The requisite brightness and purity cannot be obtained by having kuppas ginned or cleared by gins of inferior order and antiquated by time. Thus it makes a difference in price. The ginning mills, in the town of Nulla, in the Dabhoi District, are said to be very good ones. If the merchants and cultivators would act up to the suggestion hereinbefore mentioned, the quality and growth of cotton will improve, and it will fetch a good price.

"Be it directed to the Patels and Talatees of the towns and villages, through the gracious Suba Saheb (Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabooddin, C.I.E.). This is to be read out and explained to all the cultivators."

If the State of Baroda must not rest satisfied with issuing this simple notification to check the adulteration in cotton. It must adopt more stringent measures to prevent good kuppas being mixed with kalas (pods), and stored in damp places with the object of enhancing the weight. It is the duty of the Gaekwar's Government to appoint a special commission to suggest remedies for the improvement and inspection of kuppas in its various stages, and if unsatisfactory conditions exist, however undesirable, their exposure may be—it is for the ultimate good of the country—that they should be brought to light, for without a diagnosis of the symptoms a correct method of treatment and cure is hardly probable. But once the evil is traced its cure is simple. Baroda is a large city, with a large population, with few industries, but, fortunately, with a great accumulation of surplus capital. It is a country which has suffered long from a bad Government, which in numerous ways indirectly discourage industry, and absorbed not inconsiderable portion of the national wealth. It is of late that the Baroda State has been made to spend large sums of money on roads, railways, jails, schools; in short, on all those things which former Governments neglected, and which Native States require, if it is ever to emerge from a stationary condition.

Baroda has few resources except those which are offered by her generally fertile soil. Now an old and populated State, which depends principally, if not exclusively, on a single source of wealth, must always be in a precarious condition if it does not develope the resources of the State by putting in force all the energy and activity at its command. If that source is agriculture—and only agriculture—two or three bad seasons may plunge the great bulk of the population into unspeakable misery. It is a maxim founded on the laws of experience that a great variety of industries is an advantage to a country with an increasing population and a limited capital. It is a pleasant feature to notice the extension of railways in the rising State of Baroda.

Agriculture must be the sole end and aim of the natives of India, because we can safely express our conviction that the time has arrived when the people can expect that the tiller of the soil might reap the benefit of his labours, and hand the result down to his children; thus gaining one step towards their freedom under the benign British Raj and driving one nail into the coffin of native misrule. How much land is under cotton cultivation in the Native States has perplexed many, and it is a matter of regret that the endeavours made to obtain accurate statistics of production have as yet never been generally successful. By and bye, it is hoped, when the Chiefs become more interested in studying the details of the revenue management of their States, they will, no doubt, perceive the necessity and usefulness to themselves of statistical information relating to cotton and other crops produced on their lands. Indeed, some of the Native Chiefs are much to be blamed for their seeming indifference and carelessness in the affairs of their States as regards cultivation, extension of railway, opening of virgin land, encouragement to new industries and enterprises, but it is no use assailing them by language of unusual violence and statements of extraordinary inaccuracy. Day by day the policy of the Native States has resulted in favour of peace, liberty, and prosperity under the guidance, support, and guarantee of the Paramount Power. Perhaps, I may be accused in saying these things, of harping on the same tune often and often, but in the interests of the teeming millions it is always worth while going over the ground again and again, so far as the commerce, progress, peace, and prosperity of the natives are concerned. I would, therefore, advise everybody to adhere to the maxim of Abraham Lincoln, and "go on pegging away" in the interests of India and the dumb millions inhabiting it. Anything which tends to the freedom and advancement of the commerce, and progress of the natives is a pure benefit. It is pleasant to notice the two young and energetic kings—the Gaekwar and the Nizam—removing all old barriers to the freest intercourse between the people of the Paramount Power and their own royals, and thereby carrying out the policy of goodwill and social intercourse, which ought to exist in the interests of both the Powers. If the Native States' finances can be saved by some lakhs every year, there will be so much the more to spend elsewhere. Many parts of the country are crying out for communications and there are many places where railway communications are needed, and if a few more railways are opened in the Native States, it would be a distinct gain to the country. The Native States will naturally benefit by thus augmenting to trade with other cities, and bringing the produce to our large market and our large harbour, which is the great entrepot and port of transhipment for the cotton and other produce of India.

The subject of the extension of railway communication in the Native States always crops up before the public, but only in a fragmentary form. The British Government and their Viceroys are always in consultation with Native Princes, and their administrators on such matters of vital importance to the interests of the country, and although we do not counsel anything approaching to undue haste in dealing with matters of such grave responsibilities and considerable pecuniary importance, still we cannot help remarking that the full attention of the Paramount Power and the Native States cannot be too soon directed to the thorough and speedy investigations of the matters connected with the would-be railways, which have engaged the public attention for years past. The sooner they really begin useful railways the better the public will like it.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERVANJI S. GINWALLA.

Broach, Jan. 19.

INCREASED PASSAGE RATES WITH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is the proverbial straw that breaks the camel's back. With an unanimity rarely seen we are told that from date we are to pay still higher rates to go to Europe in search of health or pleasure. After this we may well expect the deluge.

There seems no help for it, but to get the florin reduced to the same value as the rupee, and then we shall see what we shall see.

Until our friends in England understand what we have to suffer by the depreciated *Indian Florin*, and be made to feel brothers in affliction I doubt if much will be done to keep us from the Poor-house. It is a sad state of matters, but I suppose we must just "grin and bear it," as I have no doubt the various Shipping Companies are well within their rights in increasing the fares to Europe.

It is a sufficiently moving tale to read that our troubles are still further enhanced. Goodness knows where they will end. The country must suffer if this state of matters goes on much longer, and it would be politic for Government to move before we are completely crushed.

Those on small incomes feel the pinch most, and it is an easy matter to see how widespread the mischief will be if nothing is done to give immediate relief.

We sympathise with the Government in their financial difficulties, but it does not feel the pressure in the same way as those whose very existence depends on the *appreciated Rupee*! Oh! for the good old days! will they ever come again? I believe they would, to a considerable extent, were our excellent Viceroy to fix the rupee in terms of the English sovereign and proclaim a gold standard in India without a gold currency and shut the Mints. This would pave the way for bimetallism, and the time has more than come for the adoption of this much-needed reform.—Yours, &c.,

DISGUSTED.

Malabar Hill, Jan. 23.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s cotton circular is summarised in the following general remarks under date Hongkong January 15:—Prices of Cotton in India ruling at an abnormally high range, the vigorous tone recorded in our last was further accentuated, especially for No. 20, which for those approved spinnings as were sold at $78 at the highest during the preceding fortnight has now advanced to $80 to $81, and the more so was the feeling of vigour enhanced by the operation of a foreigner to secure within the last period about 1,500 to 2,000 bales from Chinese dealers. Notwithstanding the high range of rates ruling here, the cry from Bombay Millers is, that with prices of cotton ruling there from Rs. 217 to Rs. 259 there is a disparity against them in the prices of yarn, and as the shortage of American crop has now been well-nigh established as less by about 20 per cent., a further rise must ensue here to gain any equality in rates. The other counts, barring No. 10, at first, have also moved in sympathy with the above feeling, and they have also risen 2 dols. to 2½ dols. No. 10, was inconsistently kept low in the beginning of the past fortnight, a few sales effected at about 2 dols., lower gave the Chinese dealers somewhat of a temporary scare, but latterly short arrivals and exhausted stocks of this count both went against the lower tendency and purchases were eagerly effected at 2 dols. higher.

Sales of the fortnight, irrespective of aforesaid purchases from Chinese, sum up 6,000 bales as under:—

	$	$
1,500 bales of No.	20	sold at 79 to 81
1,000 " "	16	" 68 to 76
700 " "	12	" 65 to 73
2,700 " "	10	" 64 to 73
100 " "	8-6	" 67 to 69

Stocks are considerably reduced and are computed at about 11,800 bales.

The Shanghai market in the matter of rates is reported to have undergone no receding movement as Nos. 20 and 16 have further advanced, though the volume of business done has been circumscribed owing to very high rates as well as to the closing of ports in winter. Sales are reported to be 3,200 bales, leaving 17,000 bales in stock.

In Japan, prices as well as the rate of exchange militate strongly against American as also Indian importations of raw material, and as the disaster to the Osaka Coy's Nos. 1 and 2 mills has curtailed the production of 30,000 mule spindles, prices under a scarcity of supplies, have risen 3⅜ to $4 for ordinary 20s. whereof sales have transpired to the extent of 700 bales. There is still, looking at prices of cotton in Bombay, a wide disparity in relative prices, and a further rise as above in the prices of yarn is very probable.

REFERRING to the death of Captain Morton reported elsewhere, the last valuable life sacrificed in the desultory warfare against the nameless savages of our Burma frontiers, a correspondent lately from the country sends us these appreciative lines:—"All his associates will read with real sorrow of Morton's death. He practically made the Magwe Military Police, though that battalion was already in existence when he became commandant. He wore several medals—Afghan and Egyptian; and not only was he considered an excellent officer, but there was probably no more popular man in Burma. No one who visited Magwe about 1889—91 escaped his hospitality. Everyone who was with him there must recollect his habit of periodically importing about ten times as much in the way of stores as he wanted, and the subsequent whip to 'come and take some of these things off my hands;' his project (never carried out, I believe) of importing a camel, as being a suitable beast for 'making T. A.;' his disreputably ugly 'Bob;' his piano, imported not because he could play himself, but because 'fellows are always coming in here, and some of them might play;' his short-sightedness, that made it extra-hazardous to go shooting with him, and once caused him to miss, at about thirty yards, a terrier cur that was ranging a head of him and putting up the quail; his habit when snipe-shooting, of devoting his attention entirely to watching for possible snakes, to the detriment of his bag; his solawater machine, much blessed by the district staff, and lastly, his intermittent journeys 'to enlist Karens,' which always appeared to end at Rangoon or Prinmana races. Not only his English friends, but not a few Sikhs, Punjabis and Burmans will hear with sincere regret of the death of 'Morton Thakin.'"

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BHATTIAS AND THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Adverting to my last letter, and to Mr. Damodhur Gocouldas' reply, I fear that gentleman has not grasped the main point of my argument, or he, as a Bhattia, who has dearly at heart the welfare of his entire community, would not have committed himself to the declaration which he made. The inference is that Shett Damodhur persuades himself that my suggestion emanates from a Bhattia who is on tenter-hooks to visit the Chicago Exhibition; but such is not the case. Were things so, Shett Damodhur's advice to place the question before the Mahajans, through the Shettias, in preference to ventilation in the Press, would be worthy of adoption. What I desired to convey was that as the Bhattias can travel to Africa, and other distant countries without the dread of ex-communication hanging over him like the sword of Damocles, so, in like manner, should he choose to extend his travels, whether for trade or for pleasure, to China or to the Continents of Europe, America, or Australia, he should be allowed the same freedom of action. He could thus establish business relations in those distant Continents, taking, as he does, the lion's share in the import and export trade with them. At present he is forced to trade with distant places through the medium of foreign agents. Why? Because the one insurmountable obstacle to his trading under his personal supervision is the dread of excommunication. Does this not prove to the hilt that in the interests of the entire community this impediment should be removed at once? I would, therefore, strongly advise the Shettias (who are the virtual heads of the Mahajans) to take up my suggestions in right earnest, and thus assure and guarantee to those of their community who may at any time visit any of the above-named places, that they need not fear the ban of excommunication, provided they make a pious undertaking to observe strictly the tenets of their religion as Bhattias. Every Hindu merchant, and particularly the Bhattia, understands full well the great advantages which would accrue to his community were he able to open business relations with distant climes under his personal supervision. How can he ever hope to avail himself of these advantages with this constant fear of ex-communication before his eyes? As things are at present, never! His position then really comes to this:—That he is under the look and key of religious intolerance from which he may never hope to escape. Surely Shettias of the stamp of Damodhur Gocouldas Damodhur and Govindjee Thakursey Mooljee, and others will not longer wilfully shut their eyes to the great advantages, which are in their hands to open to their entire community by prompt and decisive action. I would, therefore, strongly advise the Shettias to break the bonds of circumstance, and grapple with this evil star—wiping out vigorously this penalty of ex-communication for journeying to America, Europe, or China. With the road clear of this "danger ahead," I feel sure that many Bhattias, who are now indifferent would launch out boldly into those "forbidden lands," and so lay the foundations of a glorious future for their "generations yet unborn." And this consummation, wished for so devoutly by every lover of freedom of thought and action to all, would be to the eternal honour of the Shettias, to whom I here appeal, in the names of tolerance, common-sense, and justice. "Bhattia Dev's" arguments are to my thinking too childish to be refuted.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 20. A WELL-WISHER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with considerable surprise that I perused the communication of "Bhattia Dev" on the subject of the proposed visit of some Bhattias to America, which appeared in your issue of the 16th instant. It is a great pity that the gentleman, who has the audacity to argue in the manner he does, has not chosen to appear under his proper name, so that his individual opinion may receive the deserved consideration and weight. I have the honour to belong to the Bhattia community, and at the outset do not hesitate in the least to say, that though I have a sincere wish that those evils that are found in the midst of our community should be removed by means, judicious and necessary, I do not assume to myself the high sounding name of a reformer, and yet at the same time do not hold the strange views set forth by "Mr. Dev" in his communication under reply. It must have pained your readers to find, that no reply was sent to "Mr. Dev's" communication, as if "Mr. Dev" was the only person competent to judge of the things aright. The reason, however, for the silence is obvious. The Bhattia community is a mercantile community, busy in its own line, and rarely troubling itself with the things outside its sphere. The views set forth by "Mr. Dev" were so curious and absurd that they carried their refutation with them. I, too, was hesitating, but as I find that sincere regret is felt by those who feel for our community that such views should go unchallenged, I trouble you with this to assure your readers that happily there are not many Devs in the land in the last decade of the 19th century. He raises two objections. The first is that the precepts of religion that are observed by the Bhattia community are very strict, and that they will not be observed by those who intend to go to America, and that if those are not observed there is no expiation suggested by the religious preceptors which can purify them. Now on this point, permit me, Sir, to mention that "Mr. Dev" is making an assertion, and if this is not warranted, the conclusion is necessarily bad. It is a fact known to all that those Bhattias who propose to go to America, intend to do so not with a view to enjoy the luxury of the land but purely and simply to see the coming great Exhibition, and further that they are all orthodox who are under no circumstances inclined to give up their orthodox ideas, and therefore the simple question is, whether they will be able to preserve their strict precepts in the New land. Mr. Dev has, of course, not gone there, but as he ventures to write so strongly, he must have read of and observed things, and thereby must have learnt that even in the distant lands there is nothing to prevent an orthodox from observing his strict orthodoxy. It may put him to some difficulty, but not an insurmountable one. "Mr. Dev" must have known the fact that years before Mr. Burke wrote to the then Peshwa that a Brahmin was able, while in England, to observe all his religious ceremonies. Many years have since passed by, and "Mr. Dev" must have learnt that temperance and vegetarian views have spread triumphantly in England and in America, and if people born in the land could live on vegetable diet and be total abstainers, it is easy to suppose that Bhattias going there will be able to do so without being compelled by uncontrollable causes to resort to other and objectionable modes of living. From this it follows that if these Bhattias go to America for the Exhibition, which event is as important as it is tempting, and if they are prepared to observe their religion, there is no reason why they should not go and profit themselves and their country. "Mr. Dev" seems to have an eye and a strict eye at money. If so, he ought to know that, apart from other advantages there are many, of course, of innocent, but of a tempting, character to be derived from travelling to civilized countries; the mercantile interests are well served thereby. And if the Bhattias had gone long before to these places as they have been going to Africa, Singapore, &c., without any objection on the part of Mr. Dev or any body else, they would have risen more highly in material prosperity: and I openly and unhesitatingly say that should the Bhattia community finally decide against the proposed trip of orthodox Bhattias intent upon preserving their orthodox views in the distant lands even if it is undertaken for the benefit of the mercantile interests of the community, the present position of this important body will not be strong in the future, and their downfall will be sure and certain. I am not going to allude to the difference of opinion referred to by "Mr. Dev" between the Shastris (whom he chooses to call flattering, whereas the fact is quite the reverse) and the preceptors of the Bhattias, for according to the views set forth above, this discussion is unnecessary.

The second objection raised by "Mr. Dev" is that these Bhattias will visit England also, and will lose their simple habits of living which alone have made them rich now, and will also imbibe luxurious modes of living. In the first place, it is not correct to say that the Bhattias of the present day are rich because of their simplicity. "Mr. Dev" resides at Palanpore, and I do not think, for he does not prefer so to say that he has had the benefit of long stay with the Bombay Bhattias. I have lived in the midst of them in and outside of Bombay, and can say without fear of contradiction that these people are rich not only because of their simplicity but because of their special aptitude for mercantile pursuits. If so, why not promote the ways whereby these pursuits may be still more advantageously followed. It may be that some vices of the West may creep in, but is it not the fact that even without these vices some vices have crept, though imperceptibly, in the Bhattia community? If, therefore, fail to see how such visits could be discouraged on such grounds as are set forth by "Mr. Dev."

I feel for my community as "Mr. Dev" does, but I cannot help saying that those who intend to go to America for the coming great Exhibition ought to be encouraged by the leaders of the community, and I am sure they will be probably listened to by them and a proper decision arrived at. It remains for the gentlemen who have decided to go to lay the

THE DISASTROUS FIRE IN OSAKA.

News was received in Kobe yesterday, says the *Hyogo News* of the 21st ult., of a fatal fire which had occurred that morning at the Osaka Boseki Kwaisha Mill, one of the largest in Osaka. It broke out, at 2-30 on Tuesday morning, through the friction of the mills, and burnt with such rapidity that all the appliances at hand were helpless to avert disaster. At the time there were a large number of people working in the mills, the chief portion of them being women. The building in which the fire originated was a three storied one, and the flames spread so quickly that a great many of the operatives working in the third storey lost their lives. The fire spread to the two and single story building adjoining, but fortunately was prevented from extending to the third mill, which is four stories in height, though it caught a large stack of coal, which was smouldering all day yesterday. The scene was one of a most painful description, as rescue parties were at work extracting the semi-calcined corpses from the smouldering ruins. Up to two o'clock some eighty bodies had been recovered, but it is feared this by no means represents the total of the death-roll. To add to the horrors of the conflagration the engine-house was soon in flames and one of the boilers exploded. The materials were so inflammable and the hydrants and engines so powerless that in a couple of hours the fine structures were a blackened mass of ruin. The machinery in the burnt portion is completely demolished by fire and the falling of the floors. The total number of spindles on the premises was 60,000, of which 30,000 have been destroyed, so that the loss of property is exceedingly heavy.

The following particulars are taken from native papers by our Hongkong contemporary :—

Early before daybreak, at about 3-30 a.m., yesterday, a disastrous fire broke out from the second storey of the working-room of the Osaka Cotton Spinning Company (Osaka Boseki Kwaisha), Sangenya, Osaka. The conflagration soon spread to the first working-room, thereby destroying 694 tsubo of the former building, which is 868 tsubo wide, and 925 tsubo of the latter building, which is 1,159 tsubo wide, together with 27 houses across the Kizu river; 30,000 spindles are lost in the fire. The flame was not put out till 8 o'clock.

According to Mr. Yamane, the Company's officer in charge of the second working-room, the machines suddenly stopped at about 3-15 a.m., and alarm whistles were immediately given, but only to find that it was too late. One of the bands breaking got entangled somewhere in the engine; friction caused this to catch fire, which was immediately communicated to the oils and yarns round.

The flames spread with terrible rapidity, the north-westerly wind at that time blowing fresh, and more than 1,200 labourers who were working within, had barely time to escape. Wild screams and appalling cries within the mill added to the horror of the scene. Members of the company as well as the labourers who had been relieved of their work at the time were all immediately at the spot, and these, together with many licemen and others, did their best to rescue those surrounded by the flames; but in the confusion, 93 persons were lost.

Up to 11 a.m., 38 bodies of the dead have been dug out; 15 persons were more or less injured.

Later we learn that the conflagration which extended across the Kizu-gawa destroyed 34 houses.

In the second and third stories of the building, from which the fire broke out, about 420 men and women were working, and those working in the third storey were mostly burned to death.

Out of more than 1,200 labourers, who were at work at the time, more than 130 were missing.

Up to 3 p.m. 88 bodies of the dead have been dug out. They are all so charred that even their sex cannot be distinguished. The odour and the appearance of the dead bodies and the horror depicted in every one's face present combine to make a most heart-rending spectacle.

In the premises of the company, 8 roofs, in all 2,307 tsubo wide, have been burnt down, together with 17,000 spindles in the first apartment and 21,000 spindles in the second. The 30,000 spindles in the third apartment are safe.

The damage to the company is estimated at 300,000 yen. The reserve fund, which now amounts to 500,000 yen, it is said, will be more than sufficient to cover the loss.

The shares of the company for the December delivery were quoted at 80·90 yen yesterday, against 135·80 yen on the preceding day.

The first structure was erected in 1882 and opened in 1883, with 11,200 spindles. The second apartment was built in 1884 and opened in 1885, with 16,100 spindles. The building expenses were 80,000 yen for the former and 75,000 yen for the latter. Adding engines and machinery, the total cost is about 500,000. The total capital of the company is 1,200,000 yen in shares of 100 yen each; and the company is the largest of its kind in Japan, and the oldest in Osaka, having the credit of being the most prudently managed.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE PUNJAB SESAMUM (TIL) CROP.

[SIXTEEN selected districts only being dealt with.] The final report is as follows :—

The first forecast of the Sesamum crop framed in July, 1892, estimated that the area sown was only 101,300 acres, the spring having been very dry and the summer rains delayed. But heavy rain came in the end of July, and when the second forecast was made in September the estimate had increased to 152,200 acres. The result of the actual returns of the matured crop is to give an area of 204,500 acres, which is more than double the first forecast and exceeds the crop of last year, 1891, by 83,000 acres, or 68 per cent. It exceeds the are a of 1890 by 27,100 acres, or 15 per cent. The average area for the preceding five years was 165,600 acres, which the present crop exceeds by 23 per cent. The extent to which Sesamum is grown in the districts from which reports are not received is insignificant.

The outturn is estimated at 28,961.100 seers, or 25,858 tons, which is an increase of 10,836 tons, or 72 per cent. upon last year's yield. The average yield per acre is 142 seers as against 138 seers last year. The crop may be characterized as a 17-anna crop. The only districts which show any extensive decrease in this crop as compared with last year are Karnal, where the want of rain in June and July does not seem to have been remedied by the rain which fell later, and the low riverain tract in Dera Ismail Khan where the water did not recede early enough to allow Sesamum to be grown.

PUNJAB INDIGO CROP.

Only seven selected districts dealt with on the following final :—The area estimated in the first forecast in July last as having been sown with indigo was 34,200 acres, or 34 per cent. less than the matured area of the preceding year. This falling off in the expectations of the crop was due to the long drought in the early part of the summer of 1892. But in September, when the second forecast was prepared, the estimated area had increased to 43,900 acres. The result of actual returns of the matured crop is now to give an area of 65,900 acres, which is an increase of 13,100 acres, or 25 per cent. upon the figures of the preceding year. But there is still a decrease of 34 per cent. as compared with the normal area. The produce is estimated at much the same rate as last year. There is an increase of only 452 seers in the amount of dye extracted, but an increase of 34,631 seers in the quantity of seed obtained. Indigo is grown mainly for seed in Hissar and Rohtak, and dye is but little extracted, except in Mooltan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh. In Dera Ghazi Khan a fall of rain at the time when the indigo was in the vats diminished the yield of the dye. The crop may be classed as a 14-anna one.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended January 14, 1893, on 1,874·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,03,000	3,40,000	4,000	4,52,000
Or per mile of railway	65	203	2	270
For previous 1 weeks of half-year.	1,01,000	3,25,000	4,000	4,30,000
Total for 2 weeks...	2,09,000	6,65,000	8,000	8,82,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,871·32 miles open].	1,03,331	3,53,227	5,472	4,62,030
Per mile of Ry do.	62	211	3	276
Total to corresponding date do.	2,26,088	7,59,176	13,462	9,99,326

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 10,030
Do. to date..... .. 1,17,326

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A FORT WHITE telegram of 20th January says :—The troops in the North Chin Hills have had their hands full in dealing with the Siyin tribe since the murder of the Myook. When seven sepoys of the 1st Burma battalion were killed, and seven wounded, in the early part of last October, prompt measures were taken, by destroying the villages of those known to have been implicated and of others who joined in throwing off our rule; and on General Palmer arriving on the scene with reinforcements, three strong new posts were last month planted in outlying parts, where the inhabitants felt secure except from an occasional *dour*. These posts, by hitting out all round, are reducing the Chiefs to sue for terms. Telegraph communication, which had been interrupted, is restored, and convoys and escorts which were being daily ambushed are now scarcely ever fired on, owing to the Chins having been fought with their own weapons, and ambushed by our troops. This style of guerilla warfare involves many casualties, and a constant strain on men and officers. It remained to quell the N'wengal country across the Manipur river. General Palmer on the 3rd instant took a column there, consisting of Mountain Artillery, detachments of the Norfolk regiment, the 1st Burma Rifles, and the 5th Burma regiment, with mule and coolie transport. Great difficulty was experienced in crossing the river at this time of the year, and the force eventually got across on a raft constructed from empty rum kegs, by a few men and loads at a time, by working night and day from the 11th to the 14th. The crossing was disputed by the Chins, who, for a couple of days, kept up a constant fire from the right bank, with much shouting and gong beating. Artillery fire, and the 1st Burma Rifles, however, eventually pushed them back, and the force crossed without casualties. Many Chins were seen to fall and there were signs of the shrapnel and rifle bullets having got home. On the force arriving at Kaptiyal, the N'wengal stronghold, where the enemy had announced that they mean to make a great fight, it was apparent that they had lost heart, for it was found burnt and evacuated. It is an immense place, with sunk defences, which might, if well held, have caused considerable loss in taking. General Palmer is losing no time, nor giving the Chins any rest, as a party is out to-day looking up the villages to the north. Search parties are busy hunting amongst the nullas and ravines in the vicinity, and a little force of Artillery, Norfolks, and 1st Burmas, moves out tomorrow, with seven days' rations, to look up the villages to the south. If by active measures our terms are not complied with, it will only remain for strong posts to be left in the heart of the country, as has been done with such good results in the Siyin country, till the Chiefs are humbled. Our casualties from October up to date are : 1 British subaltern and 1 British soldier wounded; 21 native soldiers killed; 1 native officer wounded; 17 native soldiers wounded; 7 mules killed; 6 mules injured.

CAPTAIN MORTON'S DEATH.

THE following notification has been issued at Rangoon :—The Chief Commissioner has heard with the greatest regret of the death of Captain Boyce Morton, Commandant of the Magwe Battalion of Military Police, who was killed at Sima, on the 6th January, while gallantly repulsing an attack by a large body of Kachins. Captain Morton was an officer of marked ability and energy. He had brought his battalion to a high state of efficiency, and he had recently earned the special thanks of the Chief Commissioner for the skill and courage displayed by him while still commanding the north-eastern column in the advance on Sima. The fort now in course of erection at Sima has been named Fort Morton.

THE AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE *Asian* publishes the following as the results of the Amateur Billiard Championship matches :—

First Round.

Mr. C. A. Vahid beat Mr. Bailey; Mr. S. S. Christey beat Mr. J. Barcroft; Mr. S. H. Fry beat Mr. A. R. Wisdom.

Second Round.

Mr. Christey beat Mr. Fry.
Mr. Vahid a bye.

Final Tie.

Mr. Vahid beat Mr. Christey and won the championship. Mr. Vahid is a native of India from the North-West Provinces. He is a member of the National Liberal Club.

In May last Mr. Christey, who hails from Crouch End, won the championship, beating Mr. Fry of Norwood, a son of the well-known bookmaker in the final tie by 1,500 to 928. Of the others who played last week, Messrs. Vahid and Broroff, who hails from the City Club, were competitors a year ago. Mr. Vahid being put out by Mr. Fry by 1,500 to 972 and Mr. Barcroft going down by 834 points before Mr. Christey in the earlier rounds. Mr. Wisdom, a Southsea player, is also well known in billiard circles at home, and in March last won Messrs. Orme and Co.'s Hundred Guinea Cup for their scratch Tournament on the American principle (in which each player has to meet the others in turn, the winner of most games winning the contest), and in the course of it made a break of 261, which is only 13 short of the amateur record.

The annexed list shows the result of the previous final ties in the Championship matches :—

		Pts.
1888	March 28th, Mr. H. A. O. Lonsdale beat Mr. J. Tither	144
1888	December 12th, Mr. A. P. Gaskell beat Mr. H. A. O. Lonsdale	151
1889	March 12th, Mr. A. P. Gaskell walked over, Mr. "Racket" being unable to play.....	..
1889	July 9th, Mr. A. P. Gaskell beat Mr. E. W. Alabone	222
1890	January 16th, Mr. A. P. Gaskell beat Mr. S. H. Fry	105
1890	May 1st, Mr. A. P. Gaskell beat Mr. N. Defries.....	694
1890	October 8th, Mr. W. D. Courtney beat Mr. A. P. Gaskell	89
1891	January 15th, Mr. W. D. Courtney beat Mr. A. P. Gaskell	329
1891	April 17th, Mr. A. P. Gaskell beat Mr. W. D. Courtney.....	312
1892	April 12th, Mr. S. S. Christey beat Mr. S. H. Fry ..	502

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1893.

Tues. 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Wed. 25.—Monthly Meeting, Anthropological Society.
Thurs. 26.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Thurs. 26.—Professor MacMillan's Lecture at Sassoon's Institute.
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Sat. 28.—1st Battalion R. B. and C. I. R. Corps Camp of Exercise Closes.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Fri. 3.—First Criminal Sessions.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
Cyclist Club Races.
Vol. Art. Camp opens, Mahaluxmee.
Sun. 5—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Justices' Election of a Councillor.
H. E. the Governor opens Chinchli Horse Show.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens, Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Fri. 10.—Bombay-Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp closes.
R. A. Regimental Sports at Colaba.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 14.—Theatricals in aid of Cathedral Girls' School.
Wed. 15.—Money lending and Land Investment Company.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 18.—B. V. A., Wheal Cup Competition.
Wed. 22.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coola.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half-yearly meeting.
Fri. 24.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, half-yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Mon. 27.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Tues 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Ascwrth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Races, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Mon. 10.—Second Criminal Sessions.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kirkby, 1,976 tons, Captain F Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Glenvich, 2,000 tons, Captain H C Holman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a cargo of 3,757 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s s Skorpsno, 1,140 tons, Captain L Tollepsen, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Rangoon (12th January), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr T S Hollies as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE s s Bawtry, 1,512 tons, Captain D D Galbraith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro (20th December), with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Hill, Son and Greenan.

THE s s Aldgate, 2,203 tons, Captain G H Chephire, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (23rd December), with a cargo of 4,302 tons coal and 400 tons coke and the following passengers :—Mr Johnstone, Mrs Arnott and two children, Mrs Riddle and three children and seven deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
,, Calder.....	400	Lovell.....	C	B & P S N Co
,, Merida	1487	Tompsett ...	D	W & A Graham & Co
,, Gretham ...	1531	Humphries..	H J	W & A Graham & Co
,, Brahmani ..	....	Nacoda.....	K	Shepherd & Co
,, Gutenfels ..	1750	Thormann ..	N	Glade & Co
,, Chatfield ..	1904	McFee	O	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Mab	1846	Rosmussen ..	P	Captain
,, Afghan	1439	Barton	Q	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Saburmati .....Nacoda .....Shepherd & Co
,, Satrunji ..... do. do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Armenia....	2218	Hayne	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, Sheikh	2951	Newey	3	K Nixon & Co.
,, Pekin	2134	.....	4	P & O Co
,, Emir.....	2670	Newey	6	K Nixon & Co
,, Imperator ..	2043	Bohlsinger ...	7	A L S N Co
,, Etola	2113	Jones.....	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Aston Hall..	2468	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
,, Rydall Hall.	2139	Brooks	13	E Bates & Co
,, St. Fillans ..	1927	FitzGerald ...	15	K Nixon and Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Tuesday, January 24.)

H. D. Kuphus ..... 948-71 .....B. P. Trust.
H. B. Curlow ..... 305 .....B. P. Trust.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Aldgate (s)	Chephire	Cardiff, Dec 21.
	Bawtry (s)	Galbraith	Middlesbro, Dec 20.
	Glenvich (s)	Holman	Newport, Dec 23.
	Nizam (s).....	Leftwich	Calcutta, Dec 31.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Chandler	Calicut.
	H. M. S. Pollock ...	McDowall ...	Cardiff, Dec 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	H. M. S. Cossack...	Cross	Bushire.
	Tanjore (s)	Barron	Jedda, &c.
	Kirkby (s)	Brown	Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Aska, for Tuticorin, Colombo, &c.
,, Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Oriental, for Persian Gulf via K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Emir, for Antwerp, Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
18 Parnes s .....England .....Singapore, Jan 4.
19 Nowshera s .....Smith .....Bombay, Jan 6.
Chelydra s .....Cass .....Hongkong, Jan 4.
Nairung s .....Bullock .....Barrow-in-Furness.
Dictator s.....Owen.....Liverpool, Dec 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17.—Steamer Fallodon Hall; ship Gounty of Dumfries; and barque Gulf Steam.
Jan. 18.—Steamers Ethiopia and Bhopal; and ship Allumgher.
Jan. 19.—Austro-Hungarian flagship Saida; R. I. M. S. Elphinstone; Steamers Arratoon Apcar, City of Bombay, Arara and River Indus; ship Rahane ..and barque Procyon,

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—38 bales wool, T Loorindaram; 10,000 cwts bone-meal, C Mahomed; 25 cases indigo, G Radha Kisson.
Kirby Hall s—15,040 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Aston Hall s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, A Khimjee.
Armenia s—48 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—13 bales hides and skins, P Damjee; 202 cwts fennel seed, A Blaschock and Co; 50 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Fakirbhoy; 7 cases peacock fealhers and 94 cwts deer horns, N Suckoorbhoy; 30 cwts deer, horns, E Mahomed; 110 cwts black papper and 63 cwts gum, K Shuriffbhoy, and Co; 26 cwts aloes, Bajani; 6 bales skins, M Molochbhoy; 6 bales skins, C Joonas and Co; 55 cwts olibanum, C Soondarjee; 27 cwts fishmaws, G Hassum; 14 casks chutney, Nowrojee Cursetjee; 87 cwts gum and 2 cases nutmeg, Ludha Vishram; 28 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 3 cwts ivory, Ewart Latham and Co; 18 bales hides, Oosman H Hason; 1 bale woollen and cotton carpets, Aly M Hosen; 54 cwts indigo, C R Mulaya.

FOR HAVRE.

Emir s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen Okell; 4,800 cwts rapeseed and 999 cwts grounduute, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—32 cwts gum, M Shenai; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy; 10 cwts wheat flour, E Ralfson & Co; 495 bales cotton, A Blaschock & Co; 1,195 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 330 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 1,350 cwts myrabollams, O Martin Co; 322 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee; 200 cwts gingellyseed, T Ludha.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Fillans s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sheikh s—1000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Armenia s—6 pots rosa oil, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Kirby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Sheikh s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Greatham s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat bran, The Bombay Flour Mill Co; 720 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 630 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Mab s—4,000 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator —s 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquct and Co; 220 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 300 bales cotton, N Sauquct and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Forgett, Lt-Col, Bo, 21st Infy, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 22.

Bell, Major, 14th Bo, Infy, on leave, from Ceylon.
Blomfield, Major, Bo, D A A G, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 23.

Nugent, Major, Bengal, R A, on Medical Certificate, from Saugor.
Ryall, Lieut, Bengal, 1-4 Goorkhas, on leave, from Bakah.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY, 21.

Schneider, Lt, 1st Bo, Lancers, to rejoin, to Nusseerabad.
Spring, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi.

JANUARY 23.

Kelly, Voty-Capt, Ms. A V D, from leave, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 24th January.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 7 a.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.— Ditto.
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
Neebit Road Head-Quarters.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill.
To-morrow, at 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
2. There will be Class-firing, at Coorla, on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m., (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.
3. On Saturday next, the corps will parade at the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. for Company Drill and practice for the Sub-divisional Squad and Guard Mounting prize. Dress : Drill order with arms.
4. Sergt. A. F. Turner, No. 1 Company reverts to the rank of Gunner at his own request.
5. The following promotions will take place in No. 1 Company :—Corpl. J. P. Watson, to be Sergt, vice A F Turner, reverted, Gunner J S Kirkbride, to be Corpl, vice J. P. Watson, promoted and transferred to No. 2 Sub-Division.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 24th January.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. P. A. Thomson, "A" Coy. from 20th January to 20th July, 1893.
2. Vol. E. L. Chitts is transferred from "D" to "F" Company from this date.
3. The Ranges at 500 and 600 yards are reserved on Friday 27th and Tuesday 31st for competition in a Rifle match got up by the N.-W. Ry. Volunteers. Prizes offered as follows :—

1	of	250	250
1	of	100	100
1	of	50	50
2	of	50	100
5	of	10	50
12	of	5	60
20	of	2	40
			650

Further particulars as to entrance fees, &c., can be had from Sergeant-Major, at Head-Quarters, or on the Range.

4. The Squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Remount Stables, at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, January 15.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgn Capt A G Hendley to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt J M Crawford.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Surgn-Capt C H Bedford to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major W Conry.

Major R F Willoughby, 2nd Battn, Royal Scots Fusiliers, will be promoted to a half-pay Lieut-Colonelcy on the 20th February, 1893, and he is permitted to proceed to England.

18th Hussars.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Major G-E B Browne is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled.

The undermentioned officer passed the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Dehra Dun—Lieut J M Home, 1st Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd Lieut, W F Bainbridge, W D O'Brien, and H M Turton, Scottish Rifles; A H Pitcairn, E M Ross, and H M Blair, Seaforth Highlanders; H St. A Weke, and A J B Percival, Northd. Fusiliers; H P E Paget and The Hon C H C Hanniker, Major, Rifle Brigade.

The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Major J H S Craigie, 2nd Battn, Highland L I, is extended by two days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—2nd Battn, Royal Scots Fusiliers—2nd Lieut J Duncan, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :—16th Lancers—Lieut M L MacEwen, for two months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—19th Punjab Infantry—Col J E Waller, to Darjeeling, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of leave.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Messrs G G Minniken and L G Smith, Depy Conservators of Forests, respectively, made over and received charge of the Bashahr Forests Division.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Capt J S E Western 1st Punjab Cavy, to be a Forest Officer in respect of the Bardan Rakh at Dera Ismail Khan.

On relinquishing charge of the Rawalpindi Division, Mr D C J Ibbetson, Depy Commr, is posted to the Karnal Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the 10th of Jany, 1893, relieving Mr W Chevis, transferred.

On his return from leave the services of the Hon'ble G R Elsmie, C S I, First Financial Commr, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept.

The Rev G C Peake, Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Murree, from the 7th of Dec, during the absence of the Rev H J Spence Cray, on privilege leave.

Mr S S Thorbun resumed charge of his duties as Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division, relieving Mr D C J Ibbetson.

Capt Egerton is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Ludhiana from the 16th January, vice Lieut C P Egerton, transferred.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr J M Holms, Jt-Magte, Gorakhpur, furlough out of India, for 9 months and 15 days.

Mr H M R Hopkins, Jt-Magte, Budaun, to be Asst Supdt and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dehra Dun, from date of taking over charge.

Mr C E Wild, Asst Magte, from Aligarh to Bareilly.

Mr R Greeven, Asst Supdt and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dehra Dun, on being relieved by Mr H M R Hopkins, to the Gorakhpur district as Jt-Magte.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF JANUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·986	Calm	..	67·1	48·1	79	..	1·02	—0·0
Agra	30·004	S W	2	69·1	49·1	61	..	1·14	+ 0·6
Cawnpore..	30·017	Calm	2	70·5	42·5	79	..	2·51	...
Allahabad..	30·035	Calm	3	71·0	43·0	83	..	1·82	+0·58
Jhansi.....	30·040	S W	1	72·9	45·2	61	..	0·99	+0·39
Jacobabad..	29·830	S S E	4	75·4	52·0	72	..	0·44	+0·35
Karachi....	29·879	W S W	11	77·0	66·9	89	..	1·06	+0·63
Jeypore	30·000	S E	3	71·0	50·2	55	..	0·78	—16·21
Ajmere	30·001	S	4	71·7	48·2	42	..	0·19	—0·28
Deesa	29·973	E S E	7	80·6	49·0	54	..	0·07	—0·08
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·981	Calm	..	79·9	47·0	65	..	0·03	—0·32
Veraval....	29·967	Calm	6	85·1	53·8	63	..	0·39	...
Neemuch ...	30·037	E	6	71·7	46·9	45	..	1·52	+0·95
Indore.....	30·038	S E	1	71·5	44·6	64	..	1·14	+0·34
Sangor	30·044	E S E	2	69·7	46·0	31	..	2·64	+0·49
Jubbulpore.	30·090	Calm	1	69·9	41·9	80	..	2·56	+0·75
Hoshangabad	30·065	N E	5	72·3	45·7	51	..	1·55	+0·00
Khandwa..	30·023	Calm	4	75·2	46·5	69	..	2·57	+1·35
Raipur	30·053	E	1	77·2	47·7	59	..	1·14	+0·35
Nagpur	30·054	N N E	3	71·4	50·7	66	..	3·57	+1·77
Amraoti....	30·048

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed, are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

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Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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CAPSULES

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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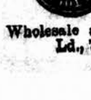

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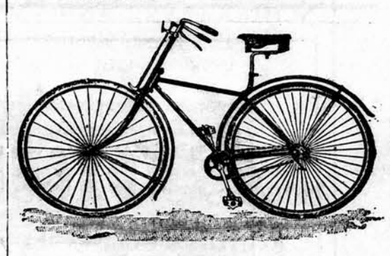

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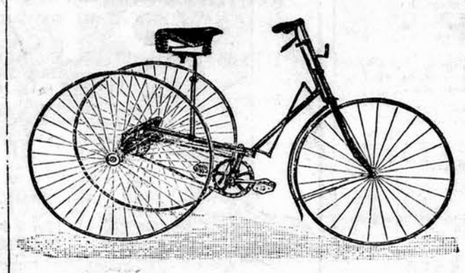

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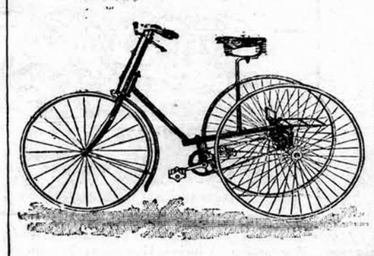

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Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

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FOR TOILET & NURSERY.

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REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harboured in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
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FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

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ACTON & BORMAN'S "GENUINE" EMERY.

Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE

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